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*Complete
Garden
Guide
for
1950*



BRADLEY'S

Garden Annual

BRADLEY'S SEED STORE • 131 Dorrance St. • PROVIDENCE 3, R.I.

**New! THE GREATEST FLOWER
NEWS IN MORE THAN A DECADE**



FIRE CHIEF PETUNIA—This beautiful deep red petunia is the first flower to win the top Gold Medal award in eleven years! Plan to be one of the first to use this important new variety. Will add a glowing new freshness to your 1950 flower garden.

New Selections for YOUR GARDEN



SWEET PEA—The Margaret O'Brien. Distinctly different color. Radiant salmon-coral suffused with luminous orange sheen.



MORNING GLORY—Blue Star. Beautiful. Dark blue star on delicate sky-blue trumpet.



ASTER—Princess. Deep quilled "cushion" centers. 3" to 3½" blooms. Makes fine wilt-resistant cut flowers in new colors.



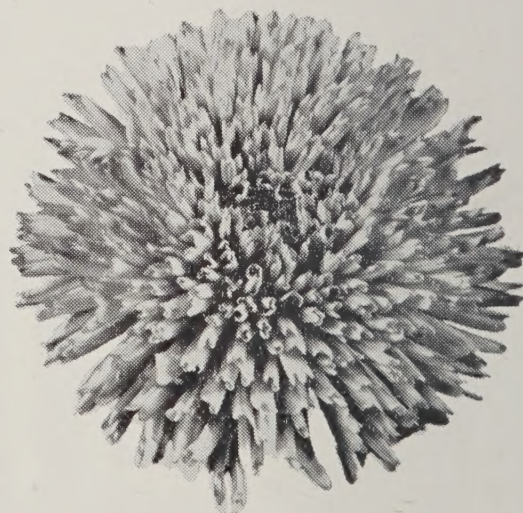
POPPY, Gariford—Pastel mixture. Long stemmed. Very rich. A most unusual giant flowering strain.



LARKSPUR—Regal. Tremendously long thick spikes. Superb performer that suits critical florist standards.



DOUBLE SNAPDRAGON — Lemonade. Clear primrose-yellow with extra petals in the mouth of each floret.



CALENDULA — Orange Quills. Bright mid-orange flower. Unique form. Petals curl downward and meet underneath forming a quill.

LIMITED WARRANTY CLAUSE—Our Company warrants to the extent of the purchase price that seeds or bulbs sold are as described on the container within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further Warranty, express or implied.

This book is a Complete Guide



Do you know exactly how much lettuce seed to plant for the number of feet of row you want?

. . . or what kind of soil you need for cucumbers? And how to get it?

. . . or what are the reasons behind inter-cropping, catch-cropping, and succession cropping?

. . . or the special fertilizer needs of dahlias?

• • •

In this "Garden Annual" you'll find the answers to hundreds of questions like these! Unlike most seed catalogs, this book devotes nearly half its space to the "How-when-where-why" of gardening.

You see, we want your garden to be a rousing success! We want you to get the most results with the least effort. We want your gardening to be fun.

So, in this book as in our store, we do everything possible to help the gardeners we serve.

Our job as seedsmen, we believe, is to provide know-how, as well as merchandise. We provide it through our Spring Garden Annuals. We keep on providing it in our store, throughout the year!

YEAR-ROUND!

We offer a complete, year-round, local garden service.

We offer only good, fresh seeds—packet or bulk.

We offer a complete supply service.

We offer cheerful, expert garden counsel.

HELLO NEIGHBOR!



Just between us home folks—

As you've already noticed, this "Garden Annual" comes to you from a neighbor. Unlike most seed catalogs, it's a local affair. That's very important, we think.

For one thing, it means that this book tells about **local** gardening—and offers you seeds and garden materials **suited to your own area and your own growing conditions**. It means, also, that you don't have to send a thousand miles away to get what you want for your garden. You can get the very best, right here in your own neighborhood!

• • •

Another very important point—as you know, there are many flower and vegetable seed varieties which do well in some areas, but are uncertain in other parts of the country. So we always make sure the seed we offer is truly suitable for use hereabouts. Often we rule out very attractive varieties, because **we want your garden to be successful**, from start to finish!

Isn't it **just good sense**, then, to do your garden shopping here—where **your** needs are understood! Certainly it's easier—and safer!

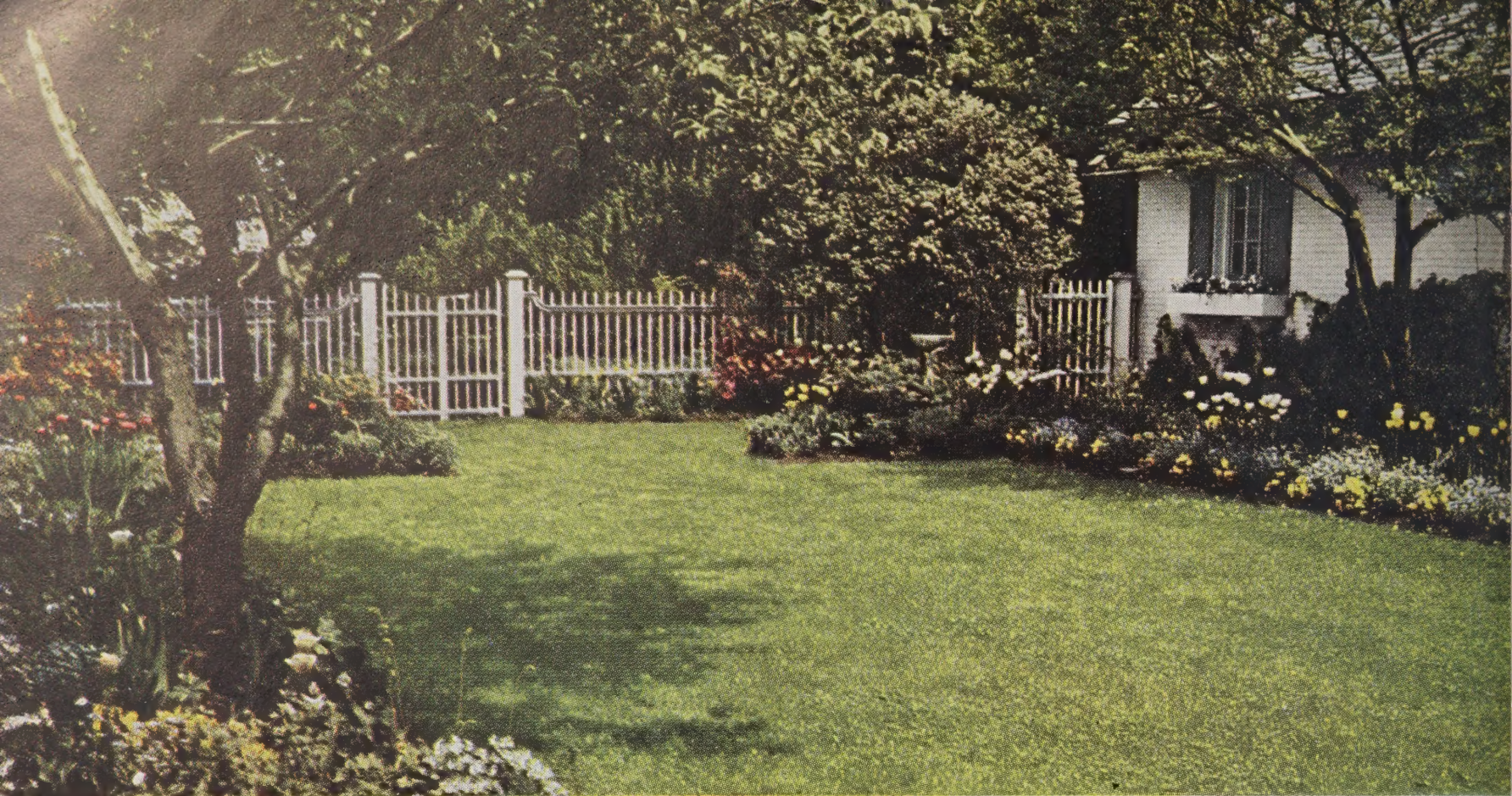
PRICES: All prices in this catalog are subject to change without notice.

MAIL ORDERS: On mail orders, all packet seeds are sent postpaid. On all other items, add parcel post charges to your remittance.

BRADLEY'S SEED STORE

131 Dorrance Street

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND



How to Grow and Maintain a Beautiful, Rich, Green Lawn!

STARTING A NEW LAWN

SOIL PREPARATION. Spade or plow the area to a 6 or 8 inch depth. Pulverize the soil thoroughly. A heavy clay soil can be lightened by mixing with sand and humus. A light soil can be improved by adding a top dressing of heavier soil. For best results soil should be slightly heavy. If the soil is acid, scatter crushed limestone.

Peat moss or Terralite are invaluable additions to both light and heavy soils because they help retain soil moisture without allowing the water to be dissipated down below the root lines. Too, they keep soil particles loose and friable. Spade them into the soil or apply as a top dressing at least half an inch deep. In a heavy clay soil use one inch or more. A newly planted lawn needs a rich well balanced soil, because grass roots are heavy feeders. By feeding the soil the vital elements contained in plant food, such as nitrogen, phosphorous, potash, etc., you are headed toward a successful planting. We can recommend the best plant food for your local soil condition.

Mix the lawn food with a top dressing or rake and work it well into the soil. Because fresh manure usually contains weed seeds its use is not advisable for a new lawn.

SEEDING. The generally accepted rule for the amount of seed required is five pounds per thousand square feet. Skimping on seed in quality or quantity is costly in time and labor. A well sown lawn checks the immediate introduction and development of weeds. Too much seed retards growth. Choose a calm windless day for sowing. A more uniform distribution of seed is possible with a spreader. Whether sown by hand or spreader, however, sow in two directions, one at right angles to the other. This insures against leaving bare grassless areas.

Rake the seed into the soil lightly or brush it in by dragging some light flexible object over it such as a sack. The seed should be covered by an eighth of an inch of fine soil or new top dressing.

ROLLING. May be properly employed to press the soil firmly around the new seed. Use a light water ballast roller, empty to one third full. Remember the soil becomes compacted if rolled too heavily too often or when wet and sticky. For leveling your lawn whether new or old use top dressing, never a roller.

WATER with a fine spray so the seed bed will not be disturbed. If the normal moisture is enough to keep the lawn just slightly damp try not to water it again until the seed has germinated, but do not let it get dry at any time.

SPRING LAWN CARE

Fine lawns start with very early spring care. Here are some suggestions.

1. **REMOVE** all the winter accumulations of leaves and debris by raking.

2. **APPLY PLANT FOOD** as directed by the manufacturer. If grass has started apply when grass is dry, then soak the lawn to wash the plant food off the blades and into the soil.

3. **RE-SEED** thin and bare spots using about a pound to each 200 square feet. Pulverize the soil in bare spots, then cover the seed lightly.

4. **ROLL** the lawn with a lightweight roller when soil is dry enough to prevent compacting.

Fall planting offers many advantages in lawn starting. If you plant in the spring, seed early—long before you begin work on your flower garden, for seedlings need a chance to grow sturdy before weeds germinate. Planting delayed until mid-summer can be successful if diligently followed by ample watering and weeding.

SUMMER LAWN CARE

1. **MOW** frequently enough to keep grass from exceeding a 2½ inch height. Set the mower to cut about 1¼ inches high. Very close cutting scalps the rough spots and unless done extra-frequently injures the grass by sudden exposure to the sun after it has been shaded by dense growth. Short mower clippings left on the lawn are beneficial. They are harmful however if the quantity is so great the grass is smothered and new growth retarded.

2. **WEED CONTROL** with the many excellent and selective types now available assures weed elimination with the least effort and time. Get those weeds early before they seed or spread and your summer lawn care is considerably easier. Refer to our weed killer selection in the back of our Garden Annual.

3. **WATERING** is a point that depends much on your good judgment. If the turf is dry it is far wiser to soak limited areas to a six to eight inch depth on successive evenings than to sprinkle the whole lawn with a limited supply of moisture that will attract the dry grass roots up to the surface. Water sloping areas more liberally at the top to compensate for drainage losses.

FALL LAWN CARE

FEEDING the lawn with a balanced plant food and seeding the bare and thin spots will amply reward your effort the following spring with a sparkling, healthy new growth.

Fall Is A Good Time To Make a New Lawn. During the moderate fall weather, grass seed germinates quickly and makes vigorous growth. Also, few weeds germinate in the fall, thus permitting the lawn to flourish without interference.

LAWN SEED

A better lawn for your home? We can help you!

When a seedsman operates in **only one area**, he soon knows just about all there is to know about **lawn-building** in that area.

We've been at it for quite along time, hereabouts! So we can assure you that **we know what your lawn needs**. Whatever your lawn situation may be, it's a good idea to ask us about it!

Astoria Bent

Produces numerous root stocks which spread underground and throw up new shoots, making a very thick turf. This Bent has a good color and is excellent for lawns and putting greens. Does not require as much cutting as Creeping Bent.

Seaside Bent

A true creeping Bent. The plant is dwarf, and multiplies rapidly by sending out runners in all directions. With proper watering and care, it makes a strong, enduring turf. If damaged it heals over promptly.

Chewings Fescue

A superb grass to grow in rather shaded areas and even on fairly acid soil and under other unfavorable conditions. Plants grow low, make a dense turf. Often used for putting greens and fairways.

White Dutch Clover

Although not a grass, White Clover is very desirable in lawn mixtures because of its rapid, low growth and creeping stems. Valuable as a green cover for poor ground. Succeeds best on moist ground or during wet season.

Our finest Lawn Mixture

Our **selected** lawn mixture is a combination of the finest quality seeds—which we have developed after years of experience. All the grasses in it are fine-bladed and deep-rooting. There just isn't any better combination than this for the lawns of our territory!

Kentucky Blue Grass

Produces a deep dark green lawn of close thick turf. Maintains its green color until late in fall. Roots are deep, and plants are very hardy.

Domestic Rye Grass

A quick-growing annual, valuable in lawn mixtures as a nurse crop, to keep lawn green while better, slow-growing varieties are becoming established. Succeeds well on almost any soil.

Perennial Rye Grass

A quick growing grass, most suitable for mixtures. Succeeds on almost any soil not water sogged.

Red Top

Particularly suitable for wet, low spots, as it stands wet weather or even overflowing, better than other grasses. Also does well on almost any good, rich soil. Often thrives where Blue Grass fails—and therefore makes an excellent supplement for it.

Other Grasses

Besides the lawn grasses listed here, we can also supply just about any other grasses you may need. We carry a complete line of all varieties that can be successfully grown in this part of the country. Just tell us what you want!

Our special Shade Mixture

Our **shade** lawn mixture is a scientifically developed blend of top quality shade enduring grasses and clovers. We've been getting excellent results with it for years and believe it will produce results anywhere that grass can be made to grow.

Our Lawn Seed Department Offers You . . .

1. THE RIGHT SEED

The only way to win a thick, lasting turf is to sow a mixture of true turf grasses suited to your own soil and climatic conditions. And the only sure way to get such a mixture is to depend on a seed specialist who knows your territory and knows seed.

2. THE RIGHT FOODS

Our plant foods selection is designed to meet every soil condition in this area. All purpose lawn foods or special fertilizer for exceptional conditions—we have them for you.

3. TESTED WEED CONTROLS

To beat those weeds quickly and easily we have a full range of weed controls in liquid and dust form. For more information about these modern controls, turn to the Supply Section of this book—or ask for data on any weed killing problems.

4. LAWN KNOW-HOW

Last, but probably most important of all our 4-WAY LAWN SERVICE includes competent advice whenever you want it—advice based on thorough knowledge of the lawn problems of this particular territory.

WHATEVER THE NEED!



BRIGHT SUN

Some sunny lawns require one type of seed; some need another. No single variety or mixture of varieties can take care of all situations. But whatever the need, we can supply the seed that is best suited.



DEEP SHADE

Wherever cool shade makes it difficult to obtain a good lawn, our special shade mixture is heartily recommended. We have chosen excellent quality, shade enduring grasses and clovers that will give you good results.



SPECIAL USES

We have just the right grass seed for every purpose. We can give you special deep-rooted grasses for the sloping lawn, the ideal grasses for planting on golf courses, parks, estates, cemeteries . . . or for just any other special use. Just tell us what you want.



VEGETABLE SEEDS

From among all the thousands of available varieties, we have selected those which will produce the best quality and the greatest yields in the gardens of our territory. So we offer you this compact selection as a safe, sound base for your plans.

VEGETABLES FOR FREEZING

The Symbols (fr) following the variety names indicates vegetables suitable for home freezing.

ASPARAGUS

A hardy perennial; will bear over 20-year period if properly cared for. We recommend purchase of ASPARAGUS ROOTS rather than seeds, as roots produce crop 2 years earlier. If seed is used, sow thinly in drills in early Spring. Cover to $\frac{1}{2}$ " depth. Soak seed 24 hrs. before planting. Sow in loose, rich, moist soil after weather warms up. Thin to stand 6" apart. When a year old and in early spring transplant in well enriched beds in permanent position, 24" apart, in rows 20" apart. Set in hole so that crown is 8" below surface, but only cover tips with 3" of soil. As plants grow, fill in until level. Don't cut first year after setting.

Mary Washington (fr)—Thick, tall green spears with purple tops. Highly rust resistant. Rapid growing. Tender.

BEANS

Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush

Don't plant until the weather is warm and settled.

Sow beans in bottom of furrow, 3" to 4" deep and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet between rows, but do not fill in with more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ " of soil over seeds. Press soil firmly over seeds, but do not pack hard. Thin to stand 4" to 6" apart in row. Bean seedlings are likely to be slowed up pushing through heavy soil. In such soils,

cover seeds with mixture of half sand and half soil, or sand and peat or any other loose, light material that will allow seedlings to break through easily.

Thin young plants to about 6" apart. Keep cultivated until plants blossom. (DO NOT CULTIVATE when blossoms are at prime or when plants are wet with dew. Keep vines picked to insure a larger bearing period.) Make plantings every two weeks for supplies throughout the season.

—Two scientific facts about beans will help produce better crops. First, being legumes, they should be inoculated with special legume culture listed in supply section. This enables plants to manufacture their own nitrogen from the air. Second, bud drop of the tiny flowers (even before they can be easily seen) cuts the early set of pods. By spraying with a fruit setting spray these buds are held on and the early crop increased by as much as 100 per cent.

Black Valentine Stringless (fr)—Hardy, early maturing, very productive. Pods, dark green, 6-6½ in. long, brittle, smooth, stringless. Seeds black. 49 days.

Bountiful (fr)—An early, heavy-yielding variety. The leading flat podded bean for market and home use. Flat, light-green, stringless, but slightly fibrous pods of finest quality. 47 days.

Stringless Green Pod (fr)—Large, sturdy plants. Meaty round pods, brittle and strictly stringless. Medium green pods, oval, yellowish-brown seed. 54 days.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—5¾" pods almost round. Meaty, stringless and brittle. Medium Green. 53 days.

Plentiful—Productive, early. Flat, medium green pods, 6 to 7-in. long, strictly stringless. Choicest quality. All-America Medal. 51 days.

Tendergreen (fr)—Large, erect plants. Abundant, round, dark-green pods, strictly stringless and fleshy. 54 days.

Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush

Improved Golden Wax (fr)—Small, erect plants, moderately productive. Straight, thick, flat pods, creamy yellow and stringless. 51 days.

Pencil Pod Black Wax (fr)—Stocky, large, strongly productive plants. Pods, golden yellow, tender, stringless. 55 days.

Sure Crop Stringless—Handsome, rich yellow pods. Sturdy, brittle. 6-6½ in. long. Strictly stringless. 53 days.

Beans, Pole

In warm ground, set poles 4' to 8' long slanting a bit to the north in rows 4' apart. (Extending north and south the poles will be 3' apart in the row.)

Anchor well as heavy beanvines blow over easily.

Plant 5 to 8 beans about 1" deep around each pole. When growth is sufficient thin to four plants.

Sometimes three poles set to form a tepee are used and several seeds planted around each tepee.

Caution: To avoid spreading plant diseases, do not cultivate or pick when plants are wet.

London Horticultural or Cranberry—

Hardy, good climber. 5" pods flat-oval, dark green when young, splashed with red. Slightly curved, stringless, little fiber and very fleshy. 70 days.

Kentucky Wonder (fr)—Strong climber, hardy, long-bearing. Curved, almost round pods. Slightly stringy, but brittle and fibreless. Meaty. 65 days.

Kentucky Wonder Wax (fr)—Vigorous, good climbing plants waxy-yellow pods, flat and nearly stringless. Somewhat fibrous but meaty. 68 days.

Beans

15¢ PER PACKET

ALL OTHER VEGETABLE SEEDS 10¢
EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED

BEANS, Continued**Lima, Dwarf or Bush**

Plant in dry, warm ground. Make rows 2' apart and drop beans 6" apart in row. Plant Lima Beans with the eye down to assist quick germination. Cover with 1" of soil. Can also be planted in hills, 3' apart one way and 2' apart the other way. Use 4 to 6 beans per hill.

Burpee's Improved Bush (fr)—Best of flat seeded bush limas. Pods contain four or five large beans of excellent quality. 75 days. Pkt. 15c.

Fordhook Bush (fr)—Straight pods with plump, large beans, excellent quality.

Henderson's Bush (fr)—Known as Baby Lima or Butter Bean. Plants small, early and bushy. 65 days. Very productive.

Lima, Pole

Follow same plan as for other pole beans but plant seed two weeks later.

King of the Garden (fr)—Flat, smooth pods with four or five white, large, flat beans. 88 days.

BEANS, SHELL

Navy—Small seed, almost round and white. Hardy, prolific. Most popular for baking. 95 days.

Red Kidney—Pods 6-7 in. long. Flat large beans, pinkish red to mahogany in color. Rich flavor. 95 days.

BEETS

Deep, rich sandy loam produces finest beets. As soon as ground can be worked sow in drills 18" apart and press soil firmly over seed. Each "seed" is a fruit with several true seeds. No matter how thinly beets are sown, they will need thinning. Make three sowings, one early, one three weeks later and one 60 days before fall. When tops are 3" to 6" tall pull them and use for cooked greens. Continue this until roots stand 6" apart.

Crosby's Egyptian (fr)—Widely grown for early beets. Flattened globe shaped roots with small tap root. Excellent quality, tender and sweet. 60 days.

Detroit Dark Red (fr)—Standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth, globular roots of deep ox-blood red—sweet and tender. 68 days.



The beans illustrated here (to give you a comparison of sizes) are: 1—Improved Golden Wax; 2—Giant Stringless; 3—Tendergreen; 4—Bountiful; 5—Kentucky Wonder; 6—Henderson's Bush Lima, and 7—Fordhook Bush Lima.

Early Wonder—Early variety. Semi-globular tender, blood-red. 58 days.

BEETS, STOCK (Mangel Wurzel)

Sow seeds in early fall and spring in rows. Plant 2½" to 4" apart. Later thin to 10" apart.

Mammoth Long Red—Very popular, 30 to 50 tons per acre. Roots grow half above the ground. Light red, flesh white with rose tinge. 110 days.

BROCCOLI

Plant and cultivate like cabbage and cauliflower.

Italian Green Sprouting (fr)—Plant bears a succession of sprouting heads about 5-in. long, which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 to 10 weeks. 55 to 65 days.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Easy to grow wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage, and requires same culture. As sprouts begin to form remove lower leaves

so that all nourishment sent to lower stem will be forced into the sprouts. Do not use until after heads have matured.

Long Island Improved—Compact, uniform dwarf size plants. Cabbage-like sprouts 1¼" to 1½" in diameter. One of the most dependable varieties. 90 days.

SWISS CHARD

Requires about same treatment as beets. Cultivate frequently. Leaves may be gathered during summer and fall. New ones will grow quickly.

Lucullus—Most popular Chard. Upright in growth, with yellowish-green curled, crumpled leaves. Thick, broad and light green stems. 50 to 60 days.

Rhubarb Chard—Heavily crumpled leaves, dark green with a translucent crimson stalk. Easily grown, everywhere. A different, tasty, delicious flavor—cook stalks and leaves together for a new taste thrill. 60 days.

**FEEDING IMPROVES QUALITY AND YIELD!**

By feeding their vegetables adequately, home gardeners can not only enjoy increased yields, and higher quality, but can reduce substantially the work involved in gardening. Expense of feeding plants remains practically at its prewar figure.

To apply, stretch the line to mark the row in which seeds are to be planted. Then not less than two inches away on either side, make a furrow four inches deep. Pour plant food into each furrow at the rate of one pound

(or pint) for 50 feet, and cover it with earth. Then make the drill in which seed are to be sown and proceed with planting as usual.

The standard application of a balanced plant food for evenly distributed area coverage is 4 pounds per 100 square feet (a space 10x10 feet square). You may figure one pound per pint, so an area 10 by 10 ft. requires two quarts. One quart will feed 50 square feet and one pint 25 square feet.

CABBAGE

Sow seed in drills 6" apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 to 6 to the inch. Firm soil after covering, then water thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not soaking wet. Seed germinates 3 to 8 days depending on temperature. Transplant to open ground when plants have made fourth pair of leaves. Space 12" x 24". Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every 5 or 6 days until cabbages are large.

Yellows Resistant Varieties

Yellows Resistant Marion Market—Large, firm round heads, used for early kraut. A development from Copenhagen Market. 7-in., 4-lb. heads. 75 to 80 days.

Yellows Resistant Wisconsin Hollander—Late, excellent for winter storage and kraut. Similar to Hollander and Danish Ball Head. 7 to 8-in., 7 to 9-lb. heads. 100 to 110 days.

Standard Early Varieties

Copenhagen Market—Excellent, 'early short season type. Short stems, 6½-in., 3½ to 4-lb. heads. 65 to 70 days.

Early Jersey Wakefield—Pointed heads, small and firm. Earliest pointed variety. Plants compact. 62 days.

Golden Acre—Extra early variety producing uniform well-balanced head. Weighs about 3 lbs. Excellent quality. 65 days.

Late or Winter Varieties

Danish Ball Head or Hollander—A widely used late type. Deep, round, hard, compact heads, 7 to 8-in., 6 to 7-lb. Tender, crisp, fine for kraut. 100 to 105 days.

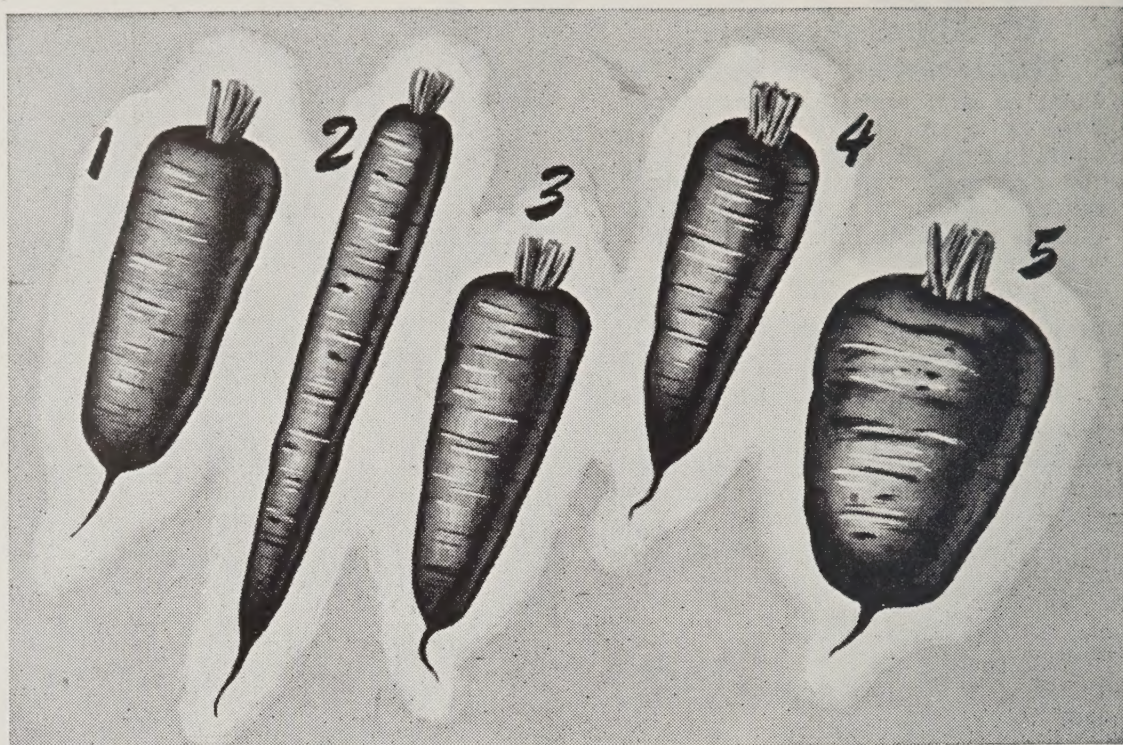
Premium Late Flat Dutch—The best late variety. Large, round, flat solid heads of perfect shape. Less inclined to burst than many varieties. Tender; fine quality.

Red Variety

Mammoth Red Rock—Best of the red cabbages. Hard, round. Purplish-red heads. Good keeper, 6 to 8-in., 7 to 8-lb. heads. 100 days.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Must never be grown as a spring crop since it will only go to seed. Plant after June 15, as days are getting shorter, then it will head. An excellent succession crop to follow early peas.



Some carrots reach deeply into the soil for food and moisture while others widen themselves in the topsoil. Above are comparative sizes and shapes of carrots. (1) Chantenay; (2) Imperator; (3) Danvers Half Long; (4) Red Cored Chantenay; (5) Oxheart.

Chihili or Improved Pekin—Dependable, early. Solid, tapered heads, 3 to 4-in. thick, 18 to 20-in. long. 75 days.

CARROTS

Use sandy loam enriched by manure the previous year, if possible; but any good land if deeply and well worked will produce a good crop. Sow seed as early as ground can be worked. Sow seed ½" to 1" deep in drills 16" to 18" apart. Press soil firmly above seed. When plants appear use cultivator or wheel hoe and thin from 2" to 6" apart, according to type. Keep cultivated.

Chantenay, Red Cored (fr)—Root has thick shoulder and tapers to slight stump root, 5-in. long. Red cored. 70 days.

Danvers Half Long—Sweet, tender roots, 6 to 7-in. long tapering to a blunt point. Fine for storing. 75 days.

Improved Imperator (fr)—Fine-grained, tender. Rich orange, indistinct core. Roots smooth, tapered to semi-blunt. 77 days.

Nantes Improved Coreless (fr)—Excellent for forcing. Tops small, roots bright orange, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange and practically coreless. 70 days.

Oxheart or Guerande—Excellent for shallow soil, easy to harvest. Chunky, tender and sweet. Bright orange. Keeps well, 72 to 75 days.

CAULIFLOWER**Packet, 25c**

Needs rich soil and abundant watering. Cultivate same as cabbage but protect heads from sunlight to insure the prized white curd. This is done by gathering leaves together loosely as soon as heads begin forming, and tying them at the top.

Early Snowball (fr)—Best and most widely used early variety. Medium, firm compact heads of fine flavor. 6-7 inches in diameter. 55 days.

CELERIAC

Large Smooth Prague—(Turnip rooted celery). Smooth spherical roots. 2 to 3-in. thick. 120 days.

PROPER GARDEN SPADING A REAL ART

When the soil can be crumbled in your hand it is dry enough to spade. Spading wet soil forms clods that are difficult to break up. Mould a ball of soil in your hand and pat it to make a mud pie. If the pie holds together the soil is too wet to spade.

If you are going to tackle a sizable job of spading, it's good strategy to work at it only an hour a day. Then you'll be done before you realize it and the job will not be so exhausting.

There's a trick to spading for best results. Drive the spade straight down. Dig a trench and lay the soil from the trench, aside at the end. Now spade with the

blade not parallel to the trench but at right angles to it. Lift it up and turn the spade over so that the top soil, humus and plant food which you have added are dropped underneath and into the trench you have spaded previously.

When the last row is dug, carry the soil removed from the first row to fill in the last trench. If the good soil is deep, spade to a depth of 8 to 12 inches. If the top soil is shallow, avoid digging up the subsoil. Pulverize the soil, breaking up clods with iron rake and removing stones or trash. Just before planting any area of the garden, work that part finely and smooth off with a rake before laying out the rows.

CELERY

Start in shaded hotbed 60 days before needed. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Transplant when 6" high. In setting outdoors, don't get soil in or over crown. Set 7" to 12" apart. Soil must be rich, moist and loose. As soon as plants have grown to 14" to 15" tall, set 12" boards on both sides of row and hold in place with earth. Or 4" drain tile can be used to blanch individual stalks. Celery must have warm, settled weather: If chilled, plants are likely to go to seed. Keep soil well fertilized and moist. Crop matures in cool weather of autumn.

Giant Pascal—Late variety for winter use. Large plant, dark green leaves. Big solid stalks that blanch to yellow white. 135 days.

Golden Self Blanching, Dwarf—Compact plants, yellowish green foliage. Broad solid stalks, nutty flavor. Blanching readily. 120 days.

Wonderful or Golden Plume—Early, medium plant with compact, full heart. Blanching easily to golden yellow. 112 to 115 days.

COLLARDS

Sow seed heavily and transplant when 4" high; or sow in rows in permanent beds and thin to 16" to 18" apart when plants are well started.

Southern or Georgia—An excellent cooked green. Long stemmed plant, with clustered leaves. Withstands heat and bad soil. 24 to 36 days.

SWEET CORN

For the home gardener, the simplest way to plant sweet corn is in rows or drills, not in hills. Plant on north side of garden or so late summer shade from your corn does not retard growth of other nearby vegetables. Space the rows 36" apart, and plant a seed about every 3". Thin stalks to stand 9" to 12" apart in row. The drill should be 3" to 4" deep, but don't cover seed with more than 1" of soil. The drill or furrow can be filled in as the plants grow to anchor them against the wind.

In hills, plant 4 to 6 grains per hill. Later thin to 2 or 3 stalks to a hill. Space several plantings at intervals of 14 days for continuous crop. Removing suckers has been standard practice with practically all growers. Now, experiments prove that removing suckers merely takes away extra food-producing leaves and so hurts rather than helps growth. Also,

suckering often disturbs roots enough to injure plant. Always plant corn in several short rows side by side rather than one long row. Corn is pollinated by wind and rows side-by-side mean that all the stalks can be reached by the pollen. Many home gardeners, on reading newspaper accounts of corn de-tasseling, assume that this is necessary to set ears. On the contrary, removing tassels may cut the crop seriously. Detasseling is **only** done where hybrid corn is raised for seed purposes. The more pollen that flies, the better the set of kernels. So **don't** detassel sweet corn in the home garden. If weeds are under control, stop cultivating. If weeds are bad late in the season, work the soil as shallow as possible to avoid injuring surface feeder roots.

Hybrids

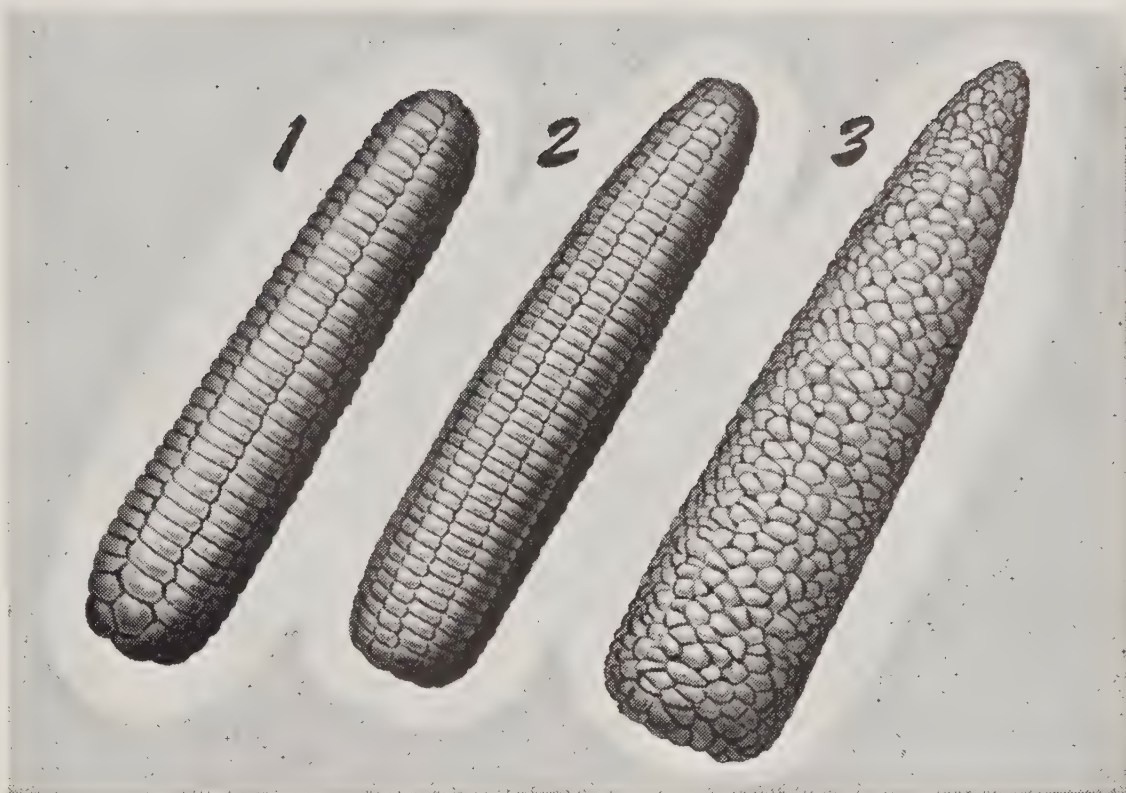
We offer Hybrid Sweet Corn varieties known as the best for your garden—the finest that can be procured anywhere. We list here only a few of these choice kinds. Whatever your needs or your preference, be sure we can supply you with the kind of corn you want. Talk it over with us.

Open-Pollinated

Bantam Evergreen—A cross of Golden Bantam on Stowell's Evergreen. 14 to 18 rows. Deep, rich golden kernels, tender, sweet. 90 days.

Black Mexican—Pure white corn with purplish-black seed. Ears are 7 to 8-in. long, 8 straight rows. 88 days.

(Continued on Page 10)



Most Sweet Corn is really sweet only if it is home grown. As soon as it's picked, the sugar begins to turn to starch, and six hours after it's picked, most of the sweetness is gone. Illustrated above showing comparative row and kernel characteristics are (1) Golden Bantam (2) Golden Cross Bantam (3) Country Gentleman.

Golden Cross Bantam (fr)—Extremely uniform. Ears 10 to 14 rows, slightly lighter yellow than Golden Bantam. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease. 85 days.

Ioana (fr)—1940 All-America. Ears 7½ to 8-in., well filled with 12 or 14 rows of deep medium narrow, light yellow kernels. Highly resistant to drought and bacteria wilt. 87 days.

Marcross (fr)—An early wilt-resistant hybrid, producing deep golden yellow kernels 7 days earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears 6 to 7-in. long, with 12-14 rows of large sweet kernels. 73 days.

Stowell's Hybrid Evergreen—White. Large ears about 8-in. long; big kernels, very sweet. One of the best late varieties. 95 days.

SMART THINNING CAN INCREASE YIELD

There is no satisfactory way to avoid thinning. When too many come up, be thankful and consider the thinning out as an opportunity to select the best plants as the ones to survive.

For best results, thinning should be done gradually. In case of a crop which grows best when the plants stand four inches apart, do not at first thin it to one plant for each four inches.

It is foolish to discard all excess plants prematurely when accidents, insects or disease may destroy many which are left. If thinning is done by stages as the plants grow, they will finally stand at the optimum distance from each other, and there

will be small chance of vacant spaces in the row.

Lettuce plants, thinned to stand an inch apart, will soon reach a size when alternate plants can be removed to make a salad; and this process may be continued until the spacing is right for the remaining plants to mature.

Carrots may be thinned the first time when they are as thick as a pencil; and a dish of the thinnings will give those who have never eaten such tiny carrots before, a new idea of this vegetable.

Beets may be allowed to grow until about six inches tall, when their roots have just begun to swell.



SWEET CORN, Continued

Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg (fr)—Prolific late variety. Favored by canners. Irregular kernels, very deep, sweet. 93 days.

Golden Bantam (fr)—The best and most favorably known of all the yellow varieties. Stalks often have 2 ears. Ears 8 rowed, kernels broad, with tender hull.

Stowell's Evergreen—White. Large ears about 8-in. long; big kernels, very sweet. Good late variety. 93 days.

POP CORN

South American or Yellow Dynamite—Rich, creamy, yellow, smooth and round kernels, which pop double size of others. Ears 8 to 9-in. long. Vigorous grower. 115 days.

New! Hybrid Pop Corn

You will be delighted with the new hybrid pop corn. Yields are terrific; every plant produces corn with satisfying, big ears, with uniform popping ability. ASK US ABOUT THESE NEW HYBRIDS!

CUCUMBER

Select soil fully exposed to sun and enrich thoroughly with fertilizer. Sandy soils with plenty of compost are best. Roots have difficulty on heavy soils. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in a "hill." Plant each hill about 36" apart. Cucumber vines like to stretch out, so plant rows about 4 feet apart. The old tale that melons or squash will cross pollinize with cucumbers and affect their taste if planted nearby is untrue. When vine is 6" long, thin to three strongest plants. Keep fruits picked to promote continuous fruiting. Use plenty of moisture; cucumbers are 90 per cent water.

A and C—A long dark green cucumber which merits a trial. Uniform nearly cylindrical, well rounded at ends.

Cubit—Won Bronze Medal Award in 1944 All-American Selections. Dark green, white spine cylindrical with blunt ends. Firm flesh and uniform coloring. New and worthwhile.

Davis Perfect—Midseason. 9 to 10-in. long, tapered ends, good color. 68 days.

Early Fortune—Rich, dark green fruits with firm, crisp, pure white flesh. Grows to 9 by 2½-in. Ships well and is highly resistant to disease. 66 days.

Long Green Improved—Black spined, good pickling. Grows 10 to 15 in. long. 70 days.

Marketer—Fine new variety, very prolific. Attractive rich, dark green color,

carried right down to blossom end. Crisp, icy-white flesh. 7¾-in. long 2¾-in. diameter.

National Pickling—Rich dark green. Straight and rather blunt at ends but not chunky. Best all-around pickler. 55 days.

Straight Eight—Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber. All-American Selection. 2½-lb. fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 68 days.

EGGPLANT

Requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seed should be started in a hotbed, as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2" tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches so as to reduce number of fruits per plant. Spray to protect from potato bugs.

Black Beauty (fr)—Large, egg-shaped, smooth, very dark purple fruits. Keep well. Plant bears 4 to 5 fruits. Early.

New Hampshire Hybrid—Developed for short season areas. Round to olive shape fruits, growing low on the bush.

ENDIVE

Strictly a cool-weather crop: gets bitter at temperatures much above 80 degrees. Even moderately warm weather causes the plants to produce seed stalks. Plant very early. For late fall, sow early in middle autumn. Use last planting as late fall salad crop, and store surplus in cold frame or cellar by digging each plant with ball of soil. Plant in shallow drills with rows spaced 18" apart. When 4 inches tall, thin out to stand 6 inches to a foot apart. To blanch, gather the outer leaves together and tie with soft twine or raffia. Do this when plant is nearly grown. Strings should be untied after a rain to permit leaves to dry and avoid rotting.

Full Heart or Escarole—A strongly bunched mass of thick, slightly crumpled leaves, well blanched heart. Upright growing plant about 12 inches in diameter. 71 days.

Green Curled Ruffec—Plants 16 to 18-in. in diameter. Fine fall variety. White, tender, fleshy. 95 days.

HERBS

(Aromatic, Medicinal and Kitchen)

Every garden has a place for herbs, in the vegetable garden or for their



HERBS

1. Chives 2. Dill 3. Marjoram, Sweet 4. Sage 5. Sweet Basil 6. Thyme.

ornamental appearance in the flower garden.

Anise—An annual—used for garnishing, seasoning and for cordials. Seeds have an aromatic flavor. Plants 14". 75 days.

Basil—Sweet—Annual; Ht. 12" to 18". Leaves, green or dried, are chiefly used as a seasoning for soups, stews, etc. 85 days.

(Continued on Next Page)



TO SAVE SPACE, LET THEM CLIMB . . .

All cucumbers will climb if they are permitted to do so. In a small vegetable plot, cucumbers, tomatoes, peas, and beans can be grown on the fence.

When garden space is limited, wise home gardeners will exploit the air rights of their holding, and grow those vegetable crops that like to climb.

Cucumbers are among these, and any cucumber will be happy climbing a fence, whether it is called a climber or not. Even those with the largest fruits so heavy you might think they would need support, seldom do.

Careful tests have shown that on a given ground area more tomatoes can

be grown on plants pruned to a single stem and tied to a stake or fence, than in any other way. They ripen earlier, too, and in many ways this method is best for the small vegetable garden.

Keeping tomato plants pruned and tied needs constant attention. At the joint where each leaf grows on the main stem, a branch will develop, and this must be cut or pinched off before it is four inches long, otherwise its removal may weaken the plant.

Varieties of normal vine growth are the only kind that should be staked and pruned.

(HERBS, Continued)

Borage—Annual; Ht. 12-18". Young tender leaves are used as salad and also used to flavor lemonade and other cooling drinks. 80 days.

Caraway—Biennial; Ht. 18-24". Seeds used for flavoring. Young leaves and shoots used for flavoring salads. 70 days.

Coriander—Annual; Ht. 24-30". Seeds used for flavoring and in candy and to mask taste of medicine. 75 days.

Chives—Perennial; Ht. 6". Tops, finely chopped for adding mild onion flavor to soups, stews, salads, etc. 80 days.

Dill—Annual; 2' to 3'. Seeds and leaves used for flavoring—especially for dill pickles. 70 days.

Fennel, Sweet—Biennial; Ht. 2' to 4'. Leaves are used for garnishing, fresh stems tender, eaten raw like celery or in salads. Seeds used for flavoring. 60 days.

Margoram, Sweet—Annual; Ht. 1' to 2'. Used for seasoning either fresh or dried. 70 days.

Rosemary—Perennial used as annual; 2' to 4'. Fragrant odor and warm, pungent taste, acceptable seasoning.

Sage—Perennial; Ht. 14" to 16". Used for seasoning either fresh or dried. 75 days.

Thyme—Perennial; Ht. 8" to 12". Aromatic foliage used as seasoning. 85 days.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Early fall or spring sowing. Either in rows or broadcast. To produce large plants have rows 2' apart and thin to 2' in rows. Leaves are best after coming of cool weather in fall.

Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch—Wide spreading, fine curled blue-green plant plume-like leaves. Use as a vegetable and for ornament. Exceptionally uniform. 55 days.

KOHLRABI

Sow seed in early spring or fall and when well established thin to 6" apart in the row. Even better to start it in beds and transplant same as cabbage. Planting at intervals of 10 days gives tender bulbs until hot weather. Must be used when young. Woody when old.

White Vienna Early (fr)—8 to 10-in. leaves on slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3-in., globular light green. Crisp, tender, clear white flesh. 55 to 60 days.

LEEK

Large American Flag—An early, popular variety, with thick, long white stems.



The kind of lettuce you can grow at home—really crisp, fresh lettuce is the kind every master chef sighs for. Three types of lettuce are shown above, (1) Black Seeded Simpson; (2) Iceberg; (3) Cos.

Leaves large and drooping, medium green. 130 days.

LETTUCE

Keep lettuce growing rapidly for best results. A light, rich soil needed for this. Earliest varieties must be started from seed in cold-frame. As soon as open ground can be worked, transplant. For later use, sow seed in open ground as soon as weather is favorable. Thin plants in rows 4" to 8" depending on variety.

Remember that lettuce is a fast-growing, rich feeding crop. Give it plenty of water. And use your compost or well-rotted manure liberally on the lettuce row. A light sprinkling of nitrate of soda will pay, too, because lettuce thrives on lots of nitrogen.

Heading or Cabbage

Bibb—Early, small headed lettuce of excellent quality and flavor. Perfect for home gardens. Very smooth, dark green leaves, bleaching to a rich yellow.

Big Boston or Mammoth Boston—Popular for cold frame forcing and outside culture. Medium, compact heads with creamy yellow heart. Smooth, glossy leaves, edges wavy, and slightly tinged with reddish brown. 75 days.

Great Lakes—All-America award. An outstanding new Iceberg or Crisp-head type. A summer lettuce that stands heat

well and is very resistant to tip burn. Heads medium size, solid, crisp.

Iceberg—Late, large variety. Compact heads, crumpled, crisp and sweet. Leaves light green, slightly brown on edges. 85 days.

Imperial No. 847 (Florida Iceberg)—Heads are of good size and solid. Does well in hot weather, and is resistant to tip burn. Very hardy. 83 days.

New York No. 12—The standard crisp-head lettuce. Large globular shaped head, dark green with blanching, silvery white heart. Successfully grown outdoors spring, summer and fall. 85 days.

White Paris Cos or Trianon—Medium large self-folding, dark green leaf shaped heads. Greenish-white, well blanching interior. 66 days.

Loose Leaf Varieties

Black Seeded Simpson—Light green, frilled and crumpled. 45 days.

Grand Rapids—Erect, compact plants. Light green, broad heavily fringed. For forcing or early planting. 43 days.

Oak Leaf—The most popular leaf lettuce for home gardens. Rich, dark green leaves, tender and delicious. Outstanding resistance to hot weather.

Prizehead—Early non-heading sort. Medium sized plants, crisp and tender. Color light brown on a medium green base. Leaves frilled at edges, and crumpled. 47 days.



HUMUS A MUST FOR SOIL CONDITIONING

In the proper preparation of garden and lawn soil for planting, humus in most cases should be added. Without humus, soil is as lifeless and inert as sand. Humus consists of decomposed plant and animal matter microscopic and larger. Peat Moss is a humus, a many years accumulation of decayed water plants and organisms from bogs or ponds.

The addition of peat moss to soil accomplishes a four fold objective: (1) it supplies the plants with many elements essential to growth; (2) blotter-like in quality it absorbs and retains moisture in the top-soil where it is most needed; (3) the soil texture is improved by making it looser—allowing plant roots greater freedom in their reach for food and moisture; (4) creates an environment suitable for bacteria

and other microscopic life to break up the complex soil chemicals in simpler forms more easily absorbed by the plant.

A very recent scientific addition is Vermiculite. Vermiculite, also known as Terra-lite, is the new mineral which likewise performs many of the functions of peat moss. Its freedom from weed seeds and exceptional ability to retain moisture makes it well worth your consideration for soil conditioning.

The type and amount of humus to use and methods of application ARE STRICTLY A LOCAL PROBLEM TO MEET LOCAL SOIL CONDITIONS. Another sound reason why your local seedsman KNOWS BEST. See our Supply Section in the back of this book.

MANGEL WURZEL(See Beets, Stock)
MELONS**Muskmelon and Cantaloupe**

Easily injured by cool weather. Before planting, spade liberal forkful of well rotted manure into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seeds to a hill. Thin plants to four per hill after third leaf develops, and train vines in different directions. On moist ground, use shingles to hold melons off ground to prevent rotting. If grown in cool weather or where nights are cold, will not bear well and melons will have poor flavor.

Bender's Surprise—Similar to Tip Top. Coarse netted 7-lb., oblong fruit, distinctly ribbed hard greenish-yellow skin. Flesh bright salmon. 95 days.

Hale's Best—Flesh thick, deep salmon-pink, sweet and tasty. Heavily netted rind, with faint stripe. Small seed cavity. Outstanding variety, resistant to powdery mildew. 4 lbs. 86 days.

Hearts of Gold or Improved Hoodoo—Nearly round 2-lb. fruit, distinctly ribbed, deep green with fine grey netting. Thick, deep salmon flesh, tender sweet. 94 days.

Honey Rock or Sugar Rock—Round, 4-lb. fruit. Gray-green skin, coarse, sparse netting. Orange-salmon, thick flesh, fine flavor. 85 days.

Pride of Wisconsin—Small seed cavity and thick, orange flesh, excellent flavor. Matures early. Large size. A new melon which is deservedly becoming a leader. 92 days.

Rocky Ford—Fruits small with rather large seed cavities. Nearly round, 2½ lbs. No ribs. Flesh thick and green with golden tinge at center. Very juicy and spicy. Excellent quality. 92 days.

WATERMELON

Requires about same culture as muskmelon, except the vines need more room. Fertilize each hill liberally and cultivate thoroughly.

Cole's Early—An early variety for the North. Medium size fruit, short oval with alternate dark and light green stripes. Pink-red flesh, black seeds and tender rind. 75 days.

Dixie Queen—Very prolific. Bright red, crisp, splendid quality fibreless flesh. Very few small, white seeds. 85 days.

Kleckley's Sweet or Wondermelon—Large, cylindrical, dark bluish-green, with thin, tender rind. Bright red, juicy, sweet flesh, creamy-white seeds with traces of brown. 85 days.

Stone Mountain—Also called Dixie Belle. High quality shipping variety. Fruits very large, oval-round, blunt ends. Dark green, tough rind. Flesh rich scarlet, fine grained, sweet. Seed white with black tips. 90 days.

Tom Watson—Red heart strain. Large fruit, uniform cylindrical, with tough, elastic rind, faintly veined. 90 days.

MUSTARD

Sow as early as possible in the spring. Keep rows 6" to 12" apart and cover with soil ½" deep. You may also sow seed in autumn to raise greens and for salads.

Fordhook Fancy—Upright growing, mild variety. Bright green leaves, plume-like and deeply fringed on the edges. 50 days.

Southern Curled Giant—Large, frilled and crumpled. Light green leaves. 35 days.

OKRA OR GUMBO

Sow in rows about 3' apart. Cover seeds with about 1" of fine soil firmly pressed down. Thin plants 18" to 24" apart when they reach 3" growth. Do not plant until ground is warm, as this is a tender, hot weather plant. Pick before woody fibres develop.

Dwarf Green—Early, prolific dwarf growing sort. Dark green fluted, 5 to 7-in. pointed pods. Most desirable, compact growing okra. 50 days.

Perkin's Mammoth Long Pod—Early and prolific. Very tender, long pods. Deep green and slightly corrugated. 68 days.

ONIONS

Plant as soon as soil can be prepared. For best yield, plant on very fertile land—fall plowed, and thoroughly fertilized. When plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent crowding—using the plants removed

as green onions. Leave 4" apart for globe-types and 6" for the big Spanish types to mature for dry onions. Latter can also be started indoors for largest bulbs and can be set out 6" apart after frost danger has passed. All onions need liberal feeding and watering. Those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivate and hand weed every 2 weeks during summer.

Yellow Varieties

Yellow Sweet Spanish—Large, globe-shaped, exceptionally mild and sweet—excellent for eating raw or boiled. Light yellow skin and pure white, firm, crisp, and tasty flesh. 112 days.

Yellow Globe Danvers—An oval shaped straw-colored onion. White flesh, crisp and mild. Splendid keeper. 110 days.

White Varieties

Southport White Globe—Best of the whites. Medium-sized, round, solid white bulbs, fine thin skin. Waxy white flesh, mild and fine grained. Keeps well in fall. 110 to 112 days.

White Bunching—A good Spring appetizer. Crisp and mild. Fine for cooking when grown larger. 60 days.

White Portugal or Silverskin—Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper, excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler. 100 to 102 days.

Red Varieties

Southport Red Globe—Finest of all red onions. Perfectly round, good sized bulbs with thick, small necks. Skin is deep purplish-red. Strong flavored flesh, white tinged with pink. Good keeper, productive. 112-114 days.

ONION PLANTS

Sturdy, hardy plants that come to you all ready to set out. Ask for prices.

ONION SETS

Onion sets used instead of seeds will produce earlier crops of green onions or large bulbs. Plant sets right side up and cover with garden rake; then firm the soil well over the sets.

RED

WHITE

YELLOW

SPECIAL TECHNIQUE USED IN SOWING HILLS

Hills are "holes" on points, and distinguished from drills, which are rows. Plants sown in hills are usually either vines, or large bushes, which need so much room in the row they cannot be sown in drills. For example, cucumbers, melons, squash, sweet corn, bush squash and tomatoes.

The procedure is to stretch a line, just as you would for a seed drill, and along this mark the location of the hills at the proper intervals.

Scoop out a shallow depression and mix with the soil at its bottom a quantity of plant food, which may vary from a tablespoonful to a pint. The latter heavy dose is recommended by southern watermelon experts, for hills in which this crop is

sown. Mix the plant food thoroughly and cover it with fresh soil, almost filling the hole; then sow the seed and cover with light soil, which can be depended upon not to form a crust before the seeds have sprouted.

When the seeds sprout they should be thinned out to the required number of plants. For those that grow in bush form, one plant to a hill is all that should be grown. Sweet corn is sometimes grown three plants to a hill; and vine crops the same. Thinning should be gradual, at first enough to insure each infant plant a chance to grow without interference from neighbors. Then as the plants become established the weakest should be eliminated until only the desired number remain.



DOWN-TO-EARTH ANSWERS TO EVERY-DAY QUESTIONS

The Home Gardening Guide sections of this and following pages of our Garden Annual tells, in as few words as possible, what every gardener should know. It is planned to be of informative value to you the whole gardening season, not as a mere garden starter. Here you will also find practical every day facts you'll want as a foundation for successful gardening.

All the data in the Home Gardening Guide sections is necessary information for the gardener of limited experience. We urge all such gardeners to study and follow the suggestions offered here.

The good seed we sell you will yield results in direct ratio to your observance of these notes. Much of what we say is, of course, already known by the old timers. But some of our facts are necessary reference material for all gardeners.

If you still have questions unanswered after reading this book, come in and let's talk them over. Take advantage of our wealth of experience . . . it's yours for the asking.

8 Fundamentals of Planning

No one can fully plan your garden for you, because garden planning is a highly personal, individual matter. Give your own ideas and desires plenty of play—and you'll enjoy your garden more.

There are certain absolutely basic facts that apply to all home garden planning.

1—Plan to use your garden full time. To do this you'll need catch crops, intercrops (also called companion crops) and succession crops. **Catch crops are early vegetables**, like spinach, that you grow very early before a crop like late cabbage is set out. **Intercrops are planted between the rows of larger vegetables**, like head lettuce between rows of broccoli. **Succession crops are catch crops in reverse**—they follow early crops. For instance, Chinese

cabbage will mature fine heads if planted after an early crop of peas has been taken.

2—Divide the garden into three sections if possible, (1) Root vegetables, (2) Leaf vegetables, and (3) Fruit vegetables. By switching these three groups every year you avoid many soil-borne diseases and insects and get better use of fertilizers. This isn't absolutely necessary, but it is one of those details that the smart gardener watches.

3—On level ground, you can run either east and west or north and south. If east-and-west layout is used, be sure to plant taller vegetables to the north. **On sloping ground**, the rows must run across the slope, not up and down. Otherwise all your plant food and much of your topsoil will go down the hill when it rains.

4—Plan to grow enough vegetables for storing and canning. Remember that correct storage begins with planting so provide for this when planning your garden and ordering seed.

5—In smaller gardens, don't plant space-wasting crops like Potatoes, Pumpkins, Sweet Corn and Vine Squash. On the farm these can be grown with the field crops, saving the more highly cultivated garden space for the more productive vegetables that need closer attention. **Many gardeners report that Zucchini and other bush squashes gave better results than Eggplant and satisfied many of the requirements for vining Squashes.**

6—Include perennial vegetables when possible. Rhubarb, Asparagus, Horse Radish and Perennial Onions can be grown on one side of the garden where they won't interfere with plowing or cultivating. Small fruits should be included whenever space will permit, since the quality of home-grown berries is far better than any you can buy.

7—Avoid growing vegetables your family doesn't like and won't eat, but be sure to include plenty of those they do like. If they're fond of beans, for instance, don't be satisfied with a single large planting, but make several smaller plantings at two weeks intervals.

8—Study the chart on page 22. This will tell how far apart rows should be, how long each crop takes to mature, and how much space you will need to provide the vegetables your family likes. After you have taken into consideration the crops you want to grow, make a rough sketch showing the location of each crop, with catch crops, intercrops, succession crops indicated.

SQUASH, Early Prolific Straightneck

CABBAGE, Early Flat Dutch

CABBAGE, Copenhagen Market

SQUASH, Zucchini

ONIONS, Green Bunching



PARSLEY

Does best in rich, mellow loam. Seed is slow to germinate, and is helped by soaking in warm water overnight before planting. Sow early and not too deeply. Space plants 6" apart. When curled varieties are about 3" tall, cut off leaves. The new growth will be brighter and curlier.

Moss Curled or Triple Curled — Compact, dark green leaves, curled and fine-cut. 70 days.

PARSNIP

Needs rich, mellow soil for best growth. Must be planted as early as ground can be worked. Soil must be loose to a depth of 12" and cannot be heavy. Rows should be 15" to 18" apart. Cover seed 1/2" and press down soil. Thin out to 4" when plants have made a good start. Cold weather turns starches into sugar and improves flavor. Roots are hardy: leave in ground over winter if desired.

Hollow Crown (fr) — The most generally grown kind. Roots 2 1/2 to 3-in. thick at shoulder. 12 to 14-in. long, uniformly tapered, hollow crowned. 95 days.

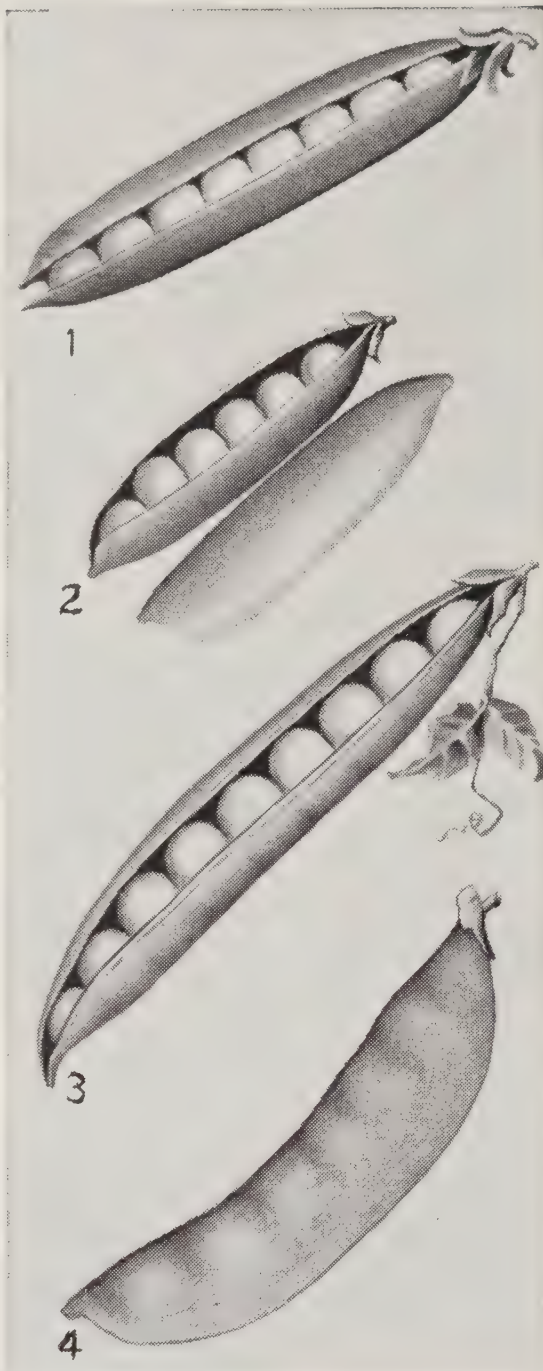
PEAS

Early peas need a light, warm soil; but general crop thrives best in moderately heavy soil. (Avoid fresh manure and very rich or wet, mucky soil as this produces large growth of vine at the cost of quality of the peas.) Plant seed in rows at 2" depth. Keep rows 21" to 28" apart for dwarf varieties and 28" to 42" for the taller types. Gather crop as fast as it is fit to use or new pods will cease to form and those partly advanced will cease growth.

Plant variety Alaska as soon as ground can be dug. Plant wrinkled varieties (which have better flavor) when narcissus buds show color or when crocuses are in bloom. Peas are not satisfactory when weather turns hot. Tall varieties must be staked. Most home gardeners prefer dwarf varieties like Little Marvel. Peas want well-limed soil. Don't forget, inoculation improves production.

Early and Second Variety

Alaska — Wilt resistant. Used for canning and early home garden. Blunt,



Peas, a comparison of shapes and sizes: (1) Laxtons Progress; (2) Little Marvel; (3) Alderman or Dark Podded Telephone; (4) Mammoth Melting Sugar.

straight, light-green, 3-in. pods. Plants 32-in. 60 days.

Laxton's Progress (fr) — Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18-in. Single pods

almost an inch wide and 4 1/2 to 5-in. long, with 7 to 9 large peas. 62 days.

Little Marvel (fr) — Outstanding, dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3-in. pods—blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium sized, light green tender peas. 62 days.

Thomas Laxton (fr) — Medium height. Strong vine bears numerous dark green, blunt ended pods, 4 to 4 1/2-in. Retains flavor and sweetness. One of earliest. 57 days.

Later Varieties

Alderman or Dark-Podded Telephone (fr) — Large podded variety of the Telephone family. Excellent for home gardens, truckers, shipping to distant markets and for freezing; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vine dark green, coarse. Pods single, very broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed; contains 8 to 10 peas of highest quality. Seed large, wrinkled, light green. 74 days.

Hundredfold or Laxtonian — Exceptionally choice and prolific. Dark green. Rather coarse vines. Straight pointed, well-filled 2 1/2" pods. 62 days.

Edible Podded or Sugar

Mammoth Melting Sugar — Wilt resistant. Coarse light-green vine, 54-in. Single 4 1/2-in. pods, broad, indented light, blunt, stringless, without fiber, fleshy. Contains 7 peas. Seed large, round, creamy-white. 74 days.

PEPPERS

Need long growing season: start indoors 8 weeks before plants are wanted. Set plants 15" x 24" and feed liberally for bigger fruits.

Warm, mellow soil in sheltered location is best. Cultivate regularly, drawing soil up around stems. When plants are 7" to 8" tall, hoe in light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

Hot

Hungarian Wax — Slender, waxy yellow fruit about 6-in. long, turns red when ripe. Very hot. 65 days.

Continued On Next Page

**WHEN PLANTING PEAS REMEMBER . . .**

Since only the seed of garden peas are used, the food yield is small compared to the space they take.

The first sowing of peas should be made early as possible, having in mind that the finer varieties, which have wrinkled seed, may decay if the soil remains cold and damp too long after they are sown. Smooth seeded peas will not decay so easily, but they are not of as high quality as the wrinkled kinds.

When spring comes late and summer follows quickly, only one crop of peas is likely to be successful. In new gardens, or old ones where peas have not been grown before, the seed will grow better

if inoculated with a bacterial culture which can be obtained for that purpose.

Plant food should be applied at the rate of 4 pounds to 100 feet of row, either mixed well with the soil before sowing, or spread in trenches on either side of the row, a little deeper than the seed are sown.

Where weather conditions are favorable to peas, it is possible to grow them in twin rows six inches apart; in the space between the rows the weeds are pulled, but the soil is not cultivated. In less favorable sections however, single rows, regularly cultivated, will be found more dependable.

PEPPERS—Continued

Long Red Cayenne—The hot favorite. For canning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering and twisted. 70 days.

Sweet

California Wonder Improved—Number one quality peppers, about 4-in. long and 3½-in. diameter, very smooth, 3 and 4 lobed, glossy green, turning bright crimson when ripe. Remarkably

Pimento or Perfection—Best of the medium sized sweet peppers. Excellent for stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, about 3-in. long. 125 days.

Ruby King—All-America, bred for size and uniformity. Dark green turning to bright deep red fruit. Thick flesh sweet and mild. 60 days.

World Beater—One of the best large peppers. Glossy-green, changes to bright red. Mild, very sweet, thick flesh. 75 days.

PUMPKIN

Plant in middle of spring among corn; or in hills 8' apart each way. Drop 4 seeds to a hill. If planted in hills, cultivate the same as melons and cucumbers. For winter use gather before frost (leave stem 3" to 4" long) and store in warm, dry place.

Connecticut Field—Large fruit with flat ends, 15 to 25-lbs. and up to 15-in. Surface, slightly ribbed, deep orange. 118 days.

King of the Mammoth—Largest of all pumpkins. Valuable for stock feeding and exhibition. Globular, slightly ribbed, flattened, weigh 60 to 90-lb. Flesh solid, yellow-orange, coarse, but good quality. 120 days.

Small Sugar or New England Pie—Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh. 118 days.

RADISH

Soil should be light, quick and rich to insure rapid growth. Slow growth makes the flavor too strong. Sow as early as ground can be worked, as radishes are very hardy. Make suc-



Fresh tempting crisp radishes! Usually the first food your garden yields, plant a variety and sow them intermittently at 10 day intervals for season-long enjoyment. In our illustration above is a comparison of varieties: (1) Chinese Rose Winter; (2) Long Black Spanish; (3) White Icicle; (4) Crimson Giant; (5) Early Scarlet Globe, and (6) French Breakfast.

cessive sowings up to hot weather. When in the third leaf, thin to give roots plenty of room. Pull promptly when mature. The secret of crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth, prompt picking.

Crimson Giant—Large round, 1 to 1½-in. Deep crimson roots. Very crisp and tender for its size. 28 days.

Early Scarlet Globe—Globular, slightly elongated, bright scarlet. 24 days.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—Carmine red with white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild. 26 days.

French Breakfast—Roots thicker toward bottom. 1½-in. long by ½ to ¾-in. Dull scarlet, white tipped. 25 days.

White Icicle—Tapering roots 5 to 5½-in., very white, mild flesh. 27 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Celestial or Chinese White Winter—White flesh, rather mild in flavor. Roots large, 8" long and 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, cylindrical with heavy shoulder. 60 days.

Long Black Spanish—Good keeping winter variety. White, crisp and pungent. 8 to 9-in. long, slightly tapered. 58 days.

Round Black Spanish—Top-shaped. 3" to 4". Flesh white, crisp and of strong flavor. 56 days.

RUTABAGA

(See Turnip)

SALSIFY

Light, rich soil best and it must be stirred to a considerable depth. Sow in rows 18" apart. Cover seeds firmly with ½" of fine soil and thin plants later to 2" to 3" apart in the row. Cultivate the same as carrots.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A palatable and nutritious vegetable when cooked. Flavor is remarkably similar to oysters. 120 days.

**ALL PRICES
IN THIS CATALOG
ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WITHOUT NOTICE**

PLANNING ON PAPER, SAVES TIME AND LABOR

That old remark, "To save headaches later, plan it on paper!" isn't a very good rhyme, but it's extra good sense. Once you've tried it, you'll never again plant without a carefully drawn plan!

The best procedure is to start with a very rough sketch. Try all your ideas and combinations during this rough sketch stage. Then, when you've got what you want, convert your rough sketch into a final plan, drawn to scale. A scale of one-quarter of an inch representing one foot works

very well, because by using 1/16 of an inch as three inches, almost any standard spacing of the rows can be shown in exact scale. Save this plan from year to year so you can remember where each crop was. This will enable you to rotate root crops, leaf crops and fruit crops.

With the plan complete, you are now ready to order your fertilizer, seeds, tools and insecticides. It is to your advantage to do this as early as you can. Late in the season many desirable varieties may be sold out.



5 Facts on Site and Soil

Even though you may not have any freedom of choice for the location of your garden, there is still much that you can do to make the most of your site and soil.

1—Locate the garden in an open spot that receives at least six hours of direct sunlight each day, away from the roots of trees that might rob the soil of moisture and fertility.

2—A rich sandy loam is the best garden soil, but if you have either heavy clay or light sand, the same materials will improve both—decayed vegetable matter—old rotted manure, peat moss, commercial humus or well-rotted leaves.

3—Don't apply lime unless it is really needed. Usually a soil that will grow good beets is all right. If beets do poorly and grow irregularly, you can add about 50 lbs. of hydrated lime or 100 lbs. of ground limestone to each 1,000 square feet of garden. If you have a pH tester, most flowers and vegetables will do well in a soil between 6.0 and 7.0.

4—Do supply plant food. Before digging or plowing the garden, apply 4 lbs. of balanced fertilizer over every 100 sq. ft. of garden. Divide fertilizer into two lots, sowing one with the wind and the other across the wind. Or, better yet, use a fertilizer spreader.

5—Don't plant in wet ground. No soil is right for gardening that can't pass the "mud pie" test. To make a mud pie test, pick up a handful of soil and squeeze it slightly. If it balls or packs together and won't crumble when you apply light pressure, it is too wet to work.

Planting the Seed

Place a stake at each end of the row and stretch a line tightly between them. **Don't try to make rows without a line or straight edge.**

Make the furrow for the seed with a hoe. **Fine seed** (onion, lettuce, cabbage, etc.) should not be planted more than $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. **Medium seeds** (okra, spinach, cucumber) 1" deep. In heavy soils, beans, squash, onion sets and peas need not more than 1" but the soil must be moist. In lighter soils, 2" is deep enough.

The old theory that seed should be planted deep enough to come in contact with soil moisture still holds, but in dry weather the soil should be watered thoroughly before planting so the moisture will be right at the surface. If the row is then covered with a board until the seed germinates, it will not be necessary to bury the seed even though the weather is dry. Tear the corner from the pocket. If seeds are very small, mix with three times their bulk of perfectly dry sand, then hold the packet over the row, tapping gently with your forefinger. This enables you to distribute the seed more evenly and avoid sowing too thickly.

Don't sow seed too thickly. To do so wastes both seed and labor as the crowded seedlings must later be thinned by hand to allow space for proper development. Also, poor growth and poor quality vegetables result if seed is sown too thick and not properly thinned. (This is true whether planting in seed flat, hotbed or in open ground.)

When to Sow

Seed catalogs and garden books usually offer you a list of definite planting dates. We'd like to do this, too, but experience has taught us that such dates are often dangerous. Weather variations from year to year are likely to make the most carefully compiled dates look foolish.

Here's a guide to planting time that doesn't rely on dates, but rather on Nature's own signs.

FULLY HARDY CROPS: Sow as soon as the ground can be worked in spring, or when the farmer plants oats. In some years crocuses and snowdrops may be in bloom at this time, but if the ground is ready sooner, plant anyway. These crops include lettuce, cabbage, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, kale, kohlrabi, parsnips, radishes, rutabagas, spinach and turnips. Also round-seeded peas.

HARDY CROPS: When the daffodils and earliest tulips bloom, or when maple trees are in full flower, plant these: Beets, wrinkled peas, Swiss chard, and onion sets.

TENDER CROPS: When the Lilacs, Darwin Tulips and Apple Blossoms are in full bloom, plant these: Bush beans, sweet corn, pumpkins, and squash are included.

TROPICAL CROPS: When the petals on apple blossoms will have fallen and the tall late irises are in full bloom plant: Okra, Lima beans, Pole beans, muskmelons and cucumbers, and set out plants of tomatoes, peppers and eggplant. These can't stand frost and should not be planted until the weather is warm and settled.



SQUASH
Acorn



TOMATO
Jubilee



CABBAGE
Early Jersey Wakefield



TOMATO
Rutgers



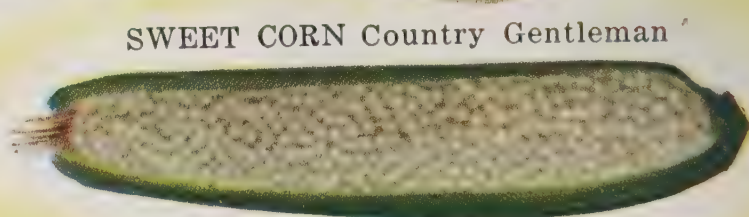
KOHLRABI
White Vienna



TURNIP
Purple Top White Globe



PEA Laxton's Progress



SWEET CORN Country Gentleman

SPINACH

Plant seed in very rich soil in rows spaced 14" to 18" apart. Keep plants thinned out from 3" to 6" apart in the row. (Seed may also be sown broadcast.) Sown in fall for winter use and spring for early use.

Bloomsdale Savoy, Long Standing (fr)—A few days later than regular Bloomsdale Savoy. Holds from 12 to 14 days longer. 42 days.

Giant Nobel or Giant Thick Leaf—Large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Heavy yielder. Large, thick, smooth, deep green leaves. 45 days.

New Zealand—Thrives in dry hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach, but similar when cooked. 70 days.

SQUASH

Follow same planting and culture as for melons and cucumbers. Plant summer varieties 6 or 8 seeds in hill 3' to 4' apart each way and winter squash 8' apart. Plants bear longer if squash is picked off as soon as it is ready for use.

Summer Varieties

Early Prolific Straightneck (fr)—Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck, and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market. 50 days.

Giant Summer Crookneck—Prolific, bush type plant, curved neck fruits around 4 to 5-lb., 20 to 24-in. long. 4 to 5-in. diameter. 56 days.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop—3½" long, 9" in diameter. Retain their white color at later stages. 56 days.

Zucchini—Straight, cylindrical fruits, 3 to 4-lb., 3 to 5-in. through, 10 to 14-in. long. Mottled and striped green-creamy-gray. Delicate flavored flesh. 60 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Butternut—Deep buff-colored, bottle-shaped fruits. Smooth, hard shell. Solid fine textured flesh, that is deep yellow, dry, sweet, with excellent flavor. 12-in. long, upper or neck section 3½-in. diameter. 85 days.

Golden Hubbard—An early, small variety. Fruits pointed at each end moderately warted. Dry, deep orange flesh of fine quality.

Improved Green Hubbard (fr)—Most widely grown of any winter squash.

Round, warted, dark green with thick yellow flesh. Weight 12 to 14 lbs. 100 days.

Table Queen or Des Moines or Acorn (fr)—Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking and serving in halves. 100 days.

SWISS CHARD

(See Beets, Leaf)

TOMATOES

Do best in sandy, well pulverized loam. Sow seed in hotbed or indoors. When plants are about 2" high, set out 3" apart, in boxes or pots—later transplant into the garden. Or keep in flats until weather is warm and settled, and then set plants out directly into the garden. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out if ground is dry. Cultivate frequently until plants shade the ground. Remove all but the two or three strongest branches. Study methods of staking and training vines and adopt the one best suited to your situation.

Beefsteak—Rich scarlet-red, extra large fruits, more or less ribbed. Juicy, solid, with rich sub-acid flavor. One of the best for home use. 90 days.

Bonny Best—Second early variety, valuable for canners. Medium-vine, not very hardy. Medium-sized, apple-shaped, solid fruits, bright scarlet. 73 days.

Earliana—Open, spreading, medium small vines. Red fruits run to medium size. Thick; smooth fruit. 66 days.

John Baer—Thick, scarlet (similar to Bonny Best). Smooth, firm, medium large fruit. 70 days.

Jubilee—Orange colored fruit. Juicy with few seeds. Weighs about 6 oz. Bears over a long season. 72 days.

Marglobe—Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous and resistant to wilt and rust. Fruits medium large, nearly round, smooth, and solid. Deep red. 77 days.

Oxheart—Plant open, spreading. Moderately productive. Fruits large, roughly heart shaped, pink, meaty and of mild flavor. 90 days.

Ponderosa—One of the largest varieties. Spreading large vines. Solid, fine flavored, pink with small seed cells. Somewhat rough and flat. Have a tendency to crack. 88 days.

Pritchard's Scarlet Topper—Medium to large round, with thick, firm flesh and small seed cavities. Brilliant red throughout, coloring right to top, without hard green spots. Free from acidity, one of the best home canners. Early.

Rutgers—Second early variety. Large thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright red, with thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity. 72 days.

Stokesdale—An extremely important development. Smooth 7-oz. fruit, brilliant color, exceedingly solid flesh and small seed cavities. Matures in the second-early group, a full week earlier than Marglobe.

Stone Improved—Medium late. Ripens evenly and is uniform. Fruits large, flattened but deep. Smooth, attractive, scarlet-red, of fine flavor. 86 days.

Valiant—Plant sparse and open. Fruits large for an early variety, globe shaped and of bright scarlet color. 70 days.

Small Fruited—Red and yellow varieties, shaped like miniature pears, plums, and cherries; excellent for preserves.

TURNIP

For summer greens or roots, sow as early as radishes and lettuce. Then cut when plants are 6" high. Sow again in summer for fall and winter use. Turnips do best when most of their growth is made in autumn or early spring. Should be grown rapidly for best flavor and texture.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly—Medium size, deep yellow with bronze-green top. Creamy yellow flesh of fine texture. 65 days.

Purple Top White Globe (fr)—Large, sweet tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet tender, crisp, white flesh. 50 to 60 days.

Purple-Top Strap Leaf—Home and market garden variety. Deep purplish-red on top, white below. Flesh white and never stringy.

Foliage Turnip

Seven Top or Winter Greens—For greens or foliage. Young shoots extremely tender. Roots tough, undesirable for food. 50 days.

Rutabaga or Swede Turnip

American Purpletop—Hardy and productive. Tender firm, light yellow, sweet flesh. 88 days.

2-4D ON FARM—INCREASES YIELDS, SAVES LABOR

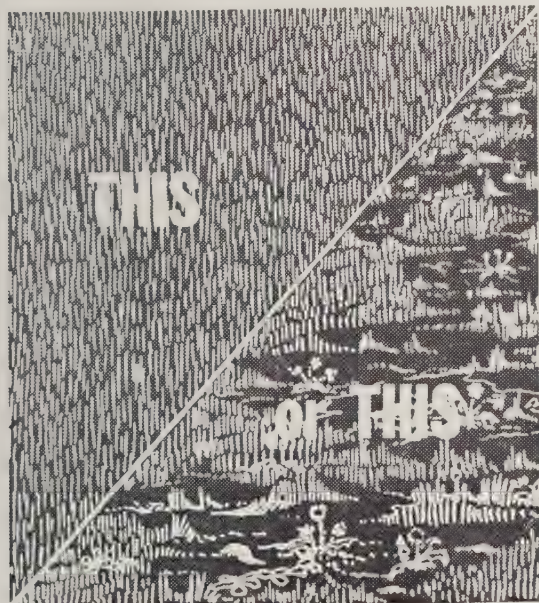
Whether your crop is in grasses, grain or row crops there is a 2-4D solution that will conquer weeds and mean more money to you at harvest time.

When to Use 2-4D

PASTURE AND TURF—Should be sprayed early in the spring to control susceptible weeds. Dosages can be regulated so that White Dutch and Ladino Clovers will not be permanently affected. Legumes' loss however must be expected. It is generally considered more economical to treat pastures at least twice during the season than to treat once and allow later weeds to seed.

2-4D FOR SMALL GRAINS—Wheat, Oats, Barley and Rye may be sprayed at any time after tillering (stooling) is complete, except during the "boot" and blossom stages.

FIELD CORN is most resistant when less than 6" high or more than 3' high. Spraying should be done during these resistant periods if possible. **CAUTION**—treatment at other periods may cause temporary effects such as leaf curl and stem bending or permanent effects such as twisting of the brace roots. After spraying do not cultivate until brittleness disappears.



Starting in Coldframes, Hotbeds, or Indoors

The gains you can make by "beating the weather" are well worth going after, particularly on **tomatoes, cabbage, peppers, cauliflower, broccoli, and kohlrabi.**

But remember that a plant which hasn't been treated right in the flat will not be a good plant in the garden. A transplant that has had to struggle against over or underheating, too much water or too little, etc., will not do as well as a direct-seeded plant or a purchased transplant that has had expert attention.

However, the right conditions for a successful indoor start are not difficult to achieve. Any gardener can do the trick by applying a reasonable amount of care and attention.

Don't begin too soon, unless you have a greenhouse or light hotbed and can give the seedlings plenty of room. For most vegetables, 6 to 7 weeks is time enough to allow between seeding and transplanting.

Fill shallow boxes (flats) with a mixture of $\frac{1}{3}$ good garden soil, $\frac{1}{3}$ clean sand and $\frac{1}{3}$ compost, leaf mold or other well-rooted organic matter. Make very shallow rows or furrows with the edge of a ruler or a wood lath, 3" apart. Sow seeds in these rows 1" apart in the row.

DON'T let your soil dry out, and don't let it be soggy. Spray lightly two or three times a day, using an atomizer or bulb sprinkler. When the best seedlings can be selected, thin out to stand 2" to 3" apart. Before transplanting into the garden, withhold water for 2 or 3 days.

Transplanting

Tomato, eggplant, and pepper plants are tender and should not be set out before danger of frost is past. **Cabbage, cauliflower, and kohlrabi** are less tender but it is not safe to set them out much before the frost-proof date.

Where care is needed

Use care in transplanting or you will injure the tender plants.

When soil is sufficiently moist so a ball of soil can be retained around each individual root there is less chance of injury or of air pockets being left around roots. Use a trowel. **(It is important that roots be kept in close contact with soil so they can get moisture.)**

When seedlings are to be transplanted without a ball of soil, long tap roots should be shortened, and the whole root system placed and "firmed in" so that it is well spread out, not bunched. Soil in which roots are placed must be finely pulverized.

When roots have been carefully placed in position, firm the soil around each plant enough to insure that roots are in contact with the soil, and that there are no air pockets.

Transplant in cool, cloudy weather or at evening or early morning.

As soon as the garden has been planted, water thoroughly but gently with a fine spray. This, by the way, is the only time we **sprinkle** a garden; once the plants are established, any watering should give the soil a good soaking.

Watering

Soak, don't sprinkle. Your garden needs water when the leaves look wilted in the sun and do not recover freshness over night.

Except for transplants, try to avoid watering the garden until it really needs water.

Don't wash away topsoil

When you do water, soak, don't sprinkle. Do a thorough job. The hose or sprinkler should be allowed to run on one spot until water stands on the surface.

The best way to do a thorough soaking job is to use a canvas hose that leaks all along its length, placed along a row at a time. Let the water run until the soil is saturated to a good depth. Then move hose to next row.

If an overhead sprinkler is used be sure it doesn't have too much force, or it will wash the soil away.

If you have only an ordinary hose (without holes), remove nozzle and place a small board under the end of the hose to distribute water gently.

Water in the evening or early morning.

After watering, the soil should be moist to a depth of five to six inches. Check this with a spade to be sure.

A Program for Garden Sanitation

About 75% of the work and much of the damage caused by insects can be eliminated by a simple, regular program of sanitation. Preventive dusting or spraying is much easier than waging a losing battle against bugs when they appear. Usually, less than 30 minutes a week should be needed for a regular sanitation program for both flowers and vegetables.

CANTALOUPE
Rocky Ford

CORN, Golden
Cross Bantam

Hearts of Gold

CARROTS,
Imperator

CUCUMBER,
Long Green

LETTUCE, Oak Leaf

COS LETTUCE, White Paris

Cultivation and Weeding

Frequent, shallow cultivation or hoeing is best. It requires less effort and gives better results. Never let the weeds get a start. They rob the plants of food and moisture.

Cultivate after each rain or soaking, as soon as soil is dry enough, and as often between as necessary to keep weeds under control.

1. "Destroy them young" should be the first principle in controlling weeds. Weeds rob the soil of moisture and food. Worst of all, if allowed to grow, they shade the crops that require six hours of full sunshine to grow normally. Plan to spend half an hour a day hoeing weeds and the average garden can be kept up without difficulty.

2. Keep the soil from caking or cracking because when rain comes, it cannot penetrate the hard surface and may run off and be lost. A prong cultivator will leave the surface loose and ready to absorb rain.

3. Air is vital to plant growth: stir the soil as soon as the ground is dry enough after a rain or after watering. This also saves moisture. Use the hoe and save the hose.

4. When cultivating stay as far away from the plants as you can to avoid packing the soil around the roots.

Harvesting

The big advantage the home gardener has over the commercial grower is that he can pick his vegetables one minute and have them in the kitchen the next. All vegetables are better if left on the plant until ready to serve. Sweet corn in particular loses sweetness every minute it is off the stalk. Pick only what vegetables you can use right away and not until you are ready to use them.

Most vegetables, particularly summer squash, sweet corn, cucumbers, carrots, beets, peas and string beans, should be used much younger than usually harvested by the commercial growers. Learn the "feel" of an ear of corn that is ready to pick. The tip of the ear will feel full and the silks should be turning brown.

Muskmelons do **not** get sweeter after picking. For full flavor leave them on the vine until a crack appears all around the point of attachment between the stem and melon. The free end should feel definitely soft when the melon is ready.

Avoid harvesting beans while the plants are wet with dew or rain, as moisture spreads disease.

Cover crops--after vegetables --to improve your soil

Save and improve your soil and plant food supply by growing cover crops. After a row of vegetables has been harvested (if you aren't planting a succession crop in this spot) sow some quick-growing plant that will take up any excess fertilizers and store them in its tissues. Plow under that plant just before the next crop goes in, and decay will release that plant food just in time to do the most good. Also, the rotting vegetable matter produces humus, without which good crops cannot be grown. Ask us for advice on cover crops for the garden.

Ask us also how to control root maggots that harm cabbage, Brussels sprouts, onions, radishes, and turnips—also how to guard against the carrot rust fly.
For insecticides always see the seedsman!

These Vegetables STORE Well

Beets, Carrots, Turnips, Winter Radishes—Do not wash. Pack in loose moist sand or fine moist soil. Store in unheated cellar, or in ventilated room away from heat.

Cabbage—Roughly trim heads, cut off roots. Store in temperature of 40 to 60°, with high humidity or cover heads with moist soil or sand.

Celery, Kale, Chinese Cabbage, Endive, Leeks—Store in trenches outdoors or in boxes of soil in basement. Outdoors must be covered with straw to prevent freezing.

Squash, Pumpkins—Harvest as they mature, leaving 3 or 4" of stem. Cure for a few days at 80 to 85°. Store in dry place.

Peas, Beans—May be picked off plants or the whole plant pulled and placed in dry airy place to cure. After thoroughly dried, shell, clean, sort and store in jars or cans in cool, dry, dark place.

Onions—Pull as soon as most of the tops fall over. Place in racks or spread out on dry wooden floors—or hang in dry airy place. Store in dry well-ventilated place at a temperature just above freezing.

Parsnips, Salsify, Horseradish—Not injured by freezing, and may be left in the garden, or stored in moist soil or sand in cool building.

Potatoes—Should be kept in slatted bins for ventilation and left uncovered. Protect from strong light. Keep longer at 36 to 40°, but cook better if stored at higher temperature.

Sweet Potatoes—Dig as they mature or after first killing frost. Sort them as dug, and place in crates. Cure for two weeks at 80 to 85°F. before storing. Best storage temperature 50 to 55°.

ENDIVE, Green Curled

ONION SETS

SQUASH,
White Bush Scallop

RADISH,
Lilly's Comet

OKRA, Early Dwarf

BUSH BEANS,
Tendergreen

PEPPER,
Long Red Cayenne

PEAS,
Tall Telephone



DEPENDABLE FARM SEEDS

BRADLEY'S 'Localized' VARIETIES

ALFALFA—The No. 1 soil builder and restorer. We carry a full range of varieties, adapted to this territory.

MILLET—An axcellent food for stock and poultry. Also a good green fodder and hay plant. Chokes out weeds.

RAPE, DWARF ESSEX—Highly recommended for pasture for sheep, cattle and hogs. Makes splendid green feed for poultry. Plant early spring in moist soil.

SORGHUMS—An excellent soiling crop furnishing succulent feed for milch cows. A large yielding fodder crop. A good range of varieties.

SOY BEANS—The crop of many purposes. Excellent for hay, ensilage, grain, and soil improvement. Ground soy beans are as good or better than Oil Meal for mixing with grains for dairy ration.

VETCH—A great producer for hay, pas-

turage or silage. Good cover crop and soil builder. Needs only moderate moisture, grows in almost any soil.

CLOVERS

Alsike—Very hardy. Does better on moist land than other varieties of Clover. Suitable for hay or pasture. Good bee plant.

Medium Red or June—The most valuable of the clover family. Makes two crops the second year. Does not exhaust the soil but enriches it.

Mammoth Red—Also called "Pea Vine" Clover. Grows large and course, often used for plowing under to enrich soil.

White Dutch—A very hardy creeping clover, adapts itself to great variety of soils and climates. Good pasture for sheep or cattle; fine for bees.

White Sweet (Biennial)—Excellent f or

pasture, hay and a soil improver. Drought-resistant.

QUANTITIES OF SEED REQUIRED

The table given below gives the average requirements for good seed. Amounts will vary somewhat according to the vitality of the seed, fertilizer, etc., and the soil and weather conditions.

Variety	Lbs. per Acre	Lbs. per Bu.
Alfalfa, drilled	12-15	60
Alfalfa, broadcast	18-25	60
Barley	96	48
Barley, Winter	72	48
Blue Grass (Kentucky)	20-30	14*
Buckwheat, Japanese	50-60	48
Clover, Alsike, in mixture	2-4	60
Clover, Crimson	12-15	60
Clover, Ladino, in mixture	1-2	60
Clover, Medium Red, alone	8-12	60
Clover, Medium Red, in mixture	4-6	60
Clover, Sweet	20	60
Clover, White	4-8	60
Clover, Wild White, in mixture	1-2	60
Corn, for grain	7-14	56
Corn, for silage	42-56	56
Fescue, Meadow	20-30	24
Millets, for hay	50	50
Millets, for grain	30	50
Millet, Japanese	15-20	35
Oats	64-80	32
Orchard Grass for hay	21-28	14*
Orchard Grass for seed	10-14	14*
Pasture Mixture (Cornell)		
Peas, Canada Field, broadcast	120-160	60
Peas, Canada, with oats	75-90	60
Peas, cow, broadcast	60-90	60
Peas, Cow, in drills	45-60	60
Rape, broadcast	6-8	50
Rape, in drills	4-5	50
Red Top, Fancy, Recleaned	6-8	32
Rye, Early Sown	56-70	56
Rye, Late Sown	84-112	56
Rye Grass	28-35	24
Rye Grass, Domestic	20	24
Soy Beans		
Sudan Grass, in drills	10-12	35
Sudan Grass, broadcast	20-25	35
Sunflower	10-12	24
Timothy	9-12	45
Timothy & Clover		
Timothy	8	
Clover	4	
Timothy & Alsike	12-15	45
Vetch Hairy, drilled (plus 1 bu. grain)	30-40	60
Vetch Hairy, broadcast (plus 1 bu. grain)	50-60	60
Vetch—Spring	80	60
Wheat—Spring	120	60
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	30-40	11

*Weight per bu. of certain grasses are old minimum standards. Our recleaned seed is much heavier.

ONION SETS

Red—1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

White—1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Yellow—1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.

FIELD CORN

Sweepstakes, Yellow Dent Improved Leaming

1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; Bushel \$6.50.

OATS

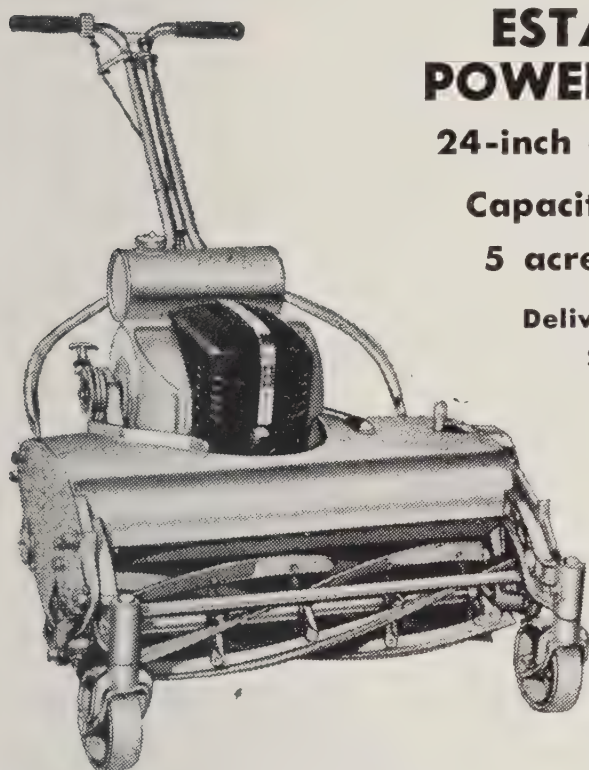
1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; Bushel \$2.56.

BRADLEY'S FIELD SEED PRICES

	1 lb.	5 lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Alfalfa	\$.95	\$ 4.50	\$ 8.50	\$ 82.00
Bent, Rhode Island	1.80	8.75	16.50	150.00
Creeping	2.00	9.00	17.50	160.00
Buckwheat	.15	.70	1.30	10.00
Clover, Alsike	.75	3.50	6.50	62.00
Ladino	3.85	18.00	35.00	300.00
Red	.95	4.50	8.00	77.00
Sweet	.45	2.00	3.75	34.00
White Dutch	1.75	7.50	14.50	140.00
Wild White	2.00	9.00	16.00	150.00
Fescue, Chewings	1.00	4.75	9.00	87.00
Blue Grass, Kentucky	1.25	6.00	10.00	95.00
Canada	1.25	6.00	10.00	95.00
Millet, Hungarian	.20	.90	1.70	16.00
Japanese	.20	.90	1.70	16.00
Orchard Grass	.50	2.35	4.40	42.00
Rape	.40	1.75	3.25	28.00
Red Top	1.15	5.45	10.25	95.00
Rye Grass, Domestic	.30	1.45	2.75	26.00
Perennial	.40	1.90	3.60	35.00
Timothy	.55	2.50	4.80	47.00
Pasture Mixture	1.00	4.75	9.00	85.00

JACOBSEN POWER MOWERS and HAND MOWERS for 1950

Complete Sales and Service



ESTATE 24 POWER MOWER

24-inch cutting width

Capacity—2½ to
5 acres per day

Delivered price
\$280.00

- 1¾ H.P. Engine
- Double Plate Clutches
- Auto Type Differential
- Separate Cutter Clutch
- Automatic Starter
- Cutting Height 5/16" to 2 3/16"



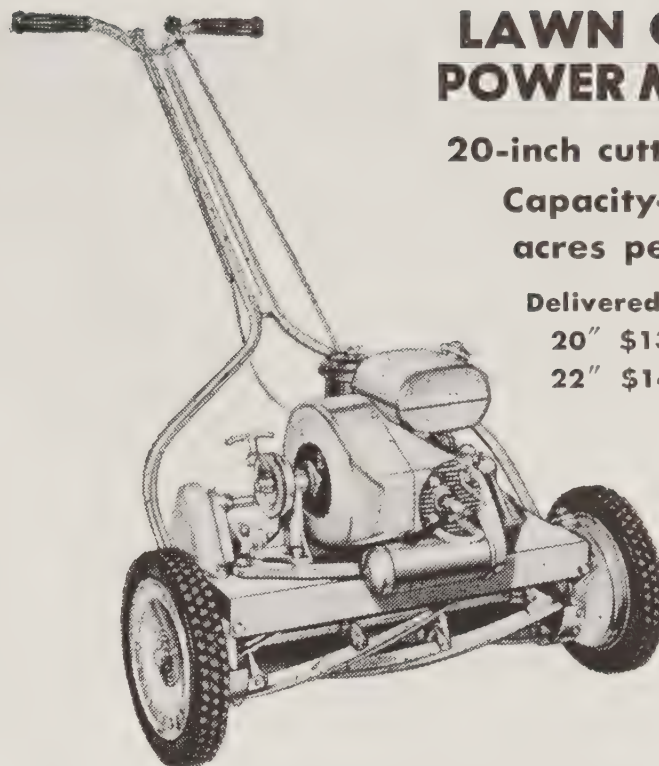
LAWN KING POWER MOWER

26-inch cutting width

Capacity—2½ to
5 acres per day

Delivered price
\$280.25

- 1¾ H.P. Engine
- Double Plate Clutches
- Auto Type Differential
- Separate Cutter Clutch
- Automatic Starter
- Cutting Height 5/8" to 2 5/8"



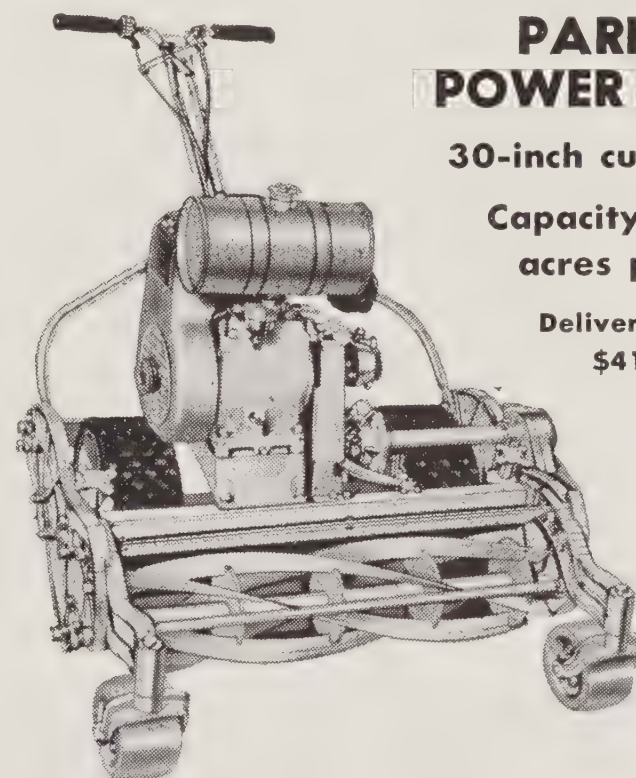
LAWN QUEEN POWER MOWER

20-inch cutting width

Capacity—2½
acres per day

Delivered prices
20" \$133.50
22" \$143.50

- 1¼ H.P. Engine
- Automatic Starter
- Air Cushion Rubber Tires
- Cutting Height 5/8" to 2"



PARK 30 POWER MOWER

30-inch cutting width

Capacity—4 to 7
acres per day

Delivered price
\$412.25

- 4 H.P. Wisconsin Engine
- Separate Clutches
- 7½" Diam. Cutter
- Cutting Height 3/8" to 2¾"



ALL-STEEL HAND MOWER

Delivered price

18 inch—\$30.50

- Micrometer Thread Screw Adjustment
- Ball Bearing Cutter
- Factory Greased and Sealed for Entire Season
- Cutting Height 1/2" to 2½"

VEGETABLE GARDEN PLANTING GUIDE

	Seed Required for 50 ft. of row	Distance Between Rows (inches)	Distance Apart In Row (inches)	Depth to Plant (inches)	Approx. Yield Per 50 ft. of row		Seed Required for 50 ft. of row	Distance Between Rows (inches)	Distance Apart In Row (inches)	Depth to Plant (inches)	Approx. Yield Per 50 ft. of row
ARTICHOKE	1/8 oz.	48	48	1/4		LETTUCE	1/4 oz.	18	12	1/4	50 head
ASPARAGUS	1/2 oz.	24	20	1/2	25 lbs.	MUSKMELON	1/2 oz.	60	48	3/4	50 fruit
BEANS, BUSH	1/2 lb.	24	4	1 1/2	20 qts.	MUSTARD	1/4 oz.	24	9	1/2	1 bu.
BEANS, LIMA	1/2 lb.	24	3	1	32 qts.	OKRA	1 oz.	36	15	1	450 pods
BEANS, POLE	1/2 lb.	36	8	1 1/2	30 qts.	ONION	1/4 oz.	18	4	3/4	1 bu.
BEANS, POLE LIMA	1/2 lb.	48	8	1 1/2	1 1/4 bu.	ONION SETS	1 pt.	12	2	1	60 bun.
BEETS, TABLE	1/2 oz.	24	3	1/2	1 1/4 bu.	PARSLEY	1/4 oz.	12	6	1/2	45 bun.
BEETS, MANGEL	1/2 oz.	28	4	1		PARSNIPS	1/2 oz.	18	4	1/2	1 bu.
BROCCOLI	1/8 oz.	24	24	1/2	25 head	PEAS	3/4 lb.	24	2	1	1 bu.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	1/8 oz.	24	18	1/2	15 qts.	PEPPERS	1/8 oz.	30	20	1/2	300 fruit
CABBAGE	1/4 oz.	24	12-24	1/2	35 head	PUMPKIN	2 oz.	96	60	3/4	25 fruit
CHINESE CABBAGE	1/2 oz.	24	12	1/2	40 head	RADISH	1/2 oz.	12	2	1/2	50 bun.
CARROTS	1/4 oz.	16	3	1/2	24 qts.	RHUBARB	1/2 oz.	48	48		100 stem
CAULIFLOWER	1/4 oz.	24	20	1/2	25 head	RUTABAGA	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/2	1 bu.
CELERY	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/4	100 stalk	SALSIFY	1/2 oz.	18	2	1/2	300 roots
COLLARDS	1/4 oz.	30	18	1/2	3 bu.	SPINACH	3/4 oz.	18	5	3/4	1 1/2 bu.
CORN, SWEET	4 oz.	36	9	1	100 ear	SPINACH, N.Z.	1/2 oz.	36	18	1	50 lbs.
CORN, POP	3 oz.	34	8	1		SQUASH, BUSH	1/4 oz.	48	48	1	60 fruit
CUCUMBER	1/2 oz.	48	36	1/2	100 fruit	SQUASH, WINTER	1/4 oz.	72	72	1	35 fruit
DILL	1/4 oz.	18	4	1/2		SWISS CHARD	1/2 oz.	18	15	1	25 lbs.
EGG PLANT	1/8 oz.	36	24	1/2	75 fruit	TOMATO	1/8 oz.	40	36	1/2	2 bu.
ENDIVE	1/2 oz.	18	12	1/2	50 fruit	TURNIP (roots)	1/4 oz.	18	4	1/4	1 bu.
KALE	1/2 oz.	32	22	1/2	50 plant	TURNIP (greens)	1/2 oz.	12	4	1/4	1 1/2 bu.
KOHLRABI	1/4 oz.	24	6	1/2	1 bu.	WATERMELON	1/2 oz.	96	96	3/4	20 fruit

PEAS, Little Marvel (Top)

Early Thos. Laxton (Bottom)

BEANS, Improved Golden Wax

BEETS, Crosby's Improved Egyptian



BEANS, Fordhook Bush Lima



BEANS, Plentiful

EGG PLANT
Black Beauty

BEATING THESE INSECTS IS EASY WITH KNOW-HOW

Ever since the first garden was planted, the fight between gardeners and insects has gone merrily along.

But nowadays that fight is growing easier, year by year. Just reasonably good strategy is all the gardener needs to win.

To make the job even easier, we present here a highly valuable anti-bug weapon. This is our series of natural color portraits of the common garden enemies (at the right).

To Beat Them, KNOW THEM!

These unique pictures have just one purpose—to help you identify the pests in your own garden.

Once you know exactly which insect you are fighting, the job is easy. There's a proper insecticide for every one of them.

That's where our color pictures are so extremely useful. When you have these life-like portraits before you, identification is easier and more certain than ever!

Ask Us for the Remedy!

Insects are spread over the season and in different stages of life from the egg, the larva to the bug itself. Their methods of attack vary in two ways either as chewers or suckers. The wide variety of harmful insects in their varied stages of life require in some cases vastly different chemicals to meet the immediate requirements.

To link up each bug with the insecticide that will handle him, JUST ASK US. We keep very close watch on all new developments. We know exactly which of the new formulas have proved themselves . . . and what they can do. This practical knowledge is at your service, whenever you need it!

So—with this weapon at hand, let's work together. You identify 'em! We'll prescribe for 'em! And from then on, Mr. Bug will have a pretty bad time of it.

For Insecticides SEE THE SEEDSMAN!

You can buy insecticides in many types of stores.

But there's only one type of store where the necessary KNOW-HOW goes along with the merchandise.

A good seedsman isn't only a merchant. He's a garden doctor, always on the job to help you make your home more beautiful, more fruitful. He KNOWS!

Therefore, plain common sense says,

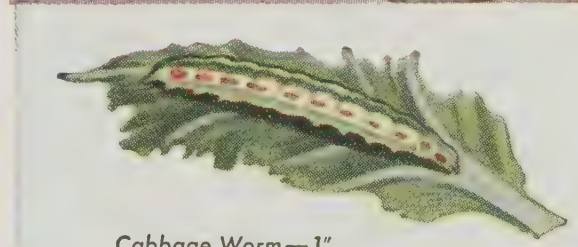
**"FOR INSECTICIDES
SEE THE SEEDSMAN!"**



Cutworm—1-3/4"



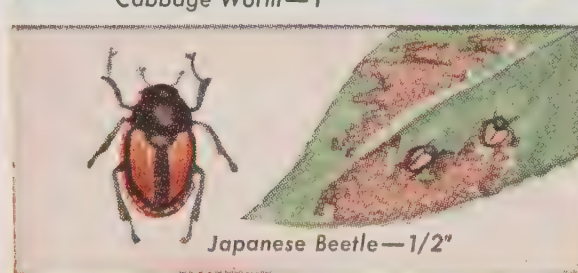
Tomato Hornworm—3" to 4"



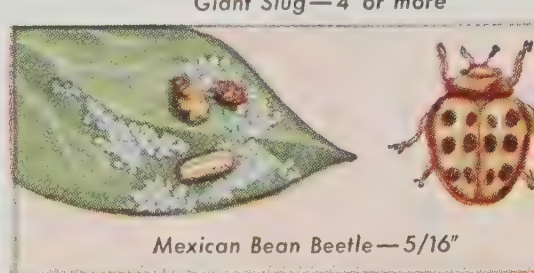
Cabbage Worm—1"



Giant Slug—4" or more

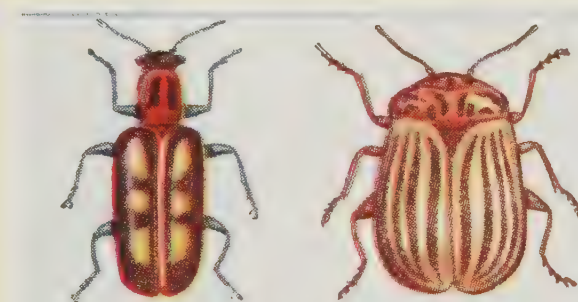


Japanese Beetle—1/2"

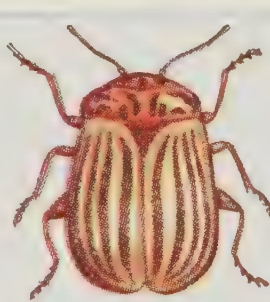


Mexican Bean Beetle—5/16"

PORTRAIT GALLERY OF GARDEN INSECTS



Asparagus Beetle—7/32"



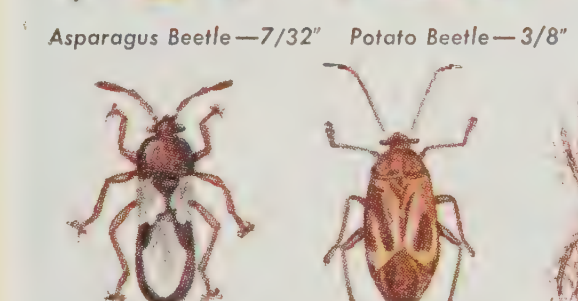
Potato Beetle—3/8"



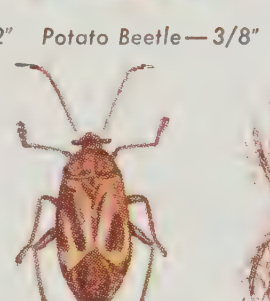
Potato Flea Beetle—1/16"



Bean Weevil—1/8"



Chinch Bug—3/16"



Tarnished Plant Bug—1/4"



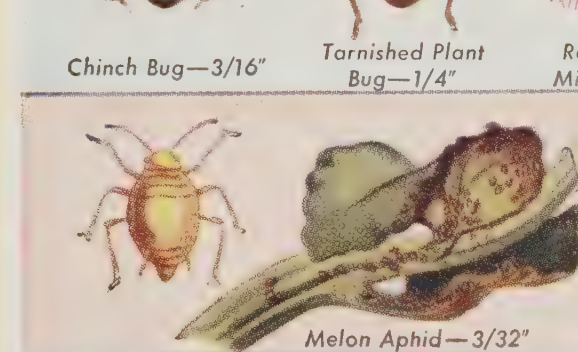
Red Spider Mite—1/60"



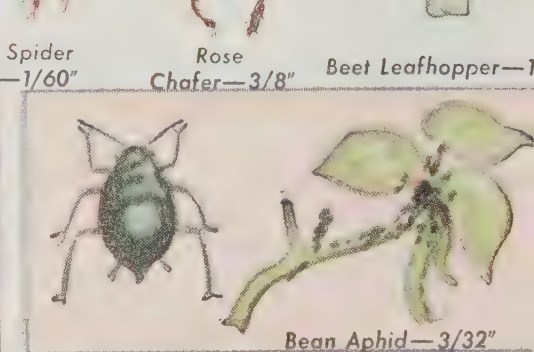
Rose Chafer—3/8"



Beet Leafhopper—1/2"



Melon Aphid—3/32"



Bean Aphid—3/32"



Squash Bug—5/8"



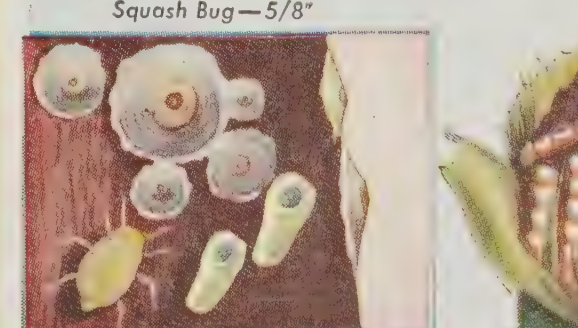
Sow Bug—1/2"



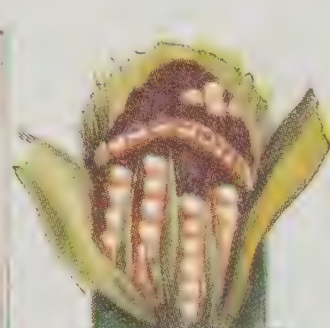
Mealy Bug—3/16"



Gladiolus Thrip—1/16"



San Jose Scale



Corn Earworm—2"



Oyster-shell Scale

BRADLEY'S Bulk Vegetable Seed Prices

ASPARAGUS ROOTS		1/2 Lb.	Lb.	2 Lb.	5 Lb.	
Mary Washington 2 yr. old doz. 65c, 100 \$3.50, 1000 \$20.00						
BEANS, Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush Bountiful, Burpee's Stringless Green Pod, Horticultu- rural or Speckled, Cranberry, Plentiful, Tendergreen						
		\$.35	\$.60	\$1.15	\$2.70	
BEANS, Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush Golden Wax Improved, Pencil Pod Black Wax, Sure crop Stringless						
		.35	.60	1.15	2.70	
BEANS, Pole Horticultural Pole or Cran- berry, Kentucky Wonder, Ken- tucky Wonder Wax						
		.40	.70	1.35	3.25	
BEANS, Lima, Bush or Dwarf Baby Potato Lima, Burpee's Improve Bush, Fordhook						
		.40	.70	1.35	3.25	
BEANS, Lima, Pole King of the Garden						
		.40	.70	1.35	3.25	
BEANS, Shell Navy, Red Kidney, Edible Soy						
		.40	.70	1.35	3.25	
BEETS		1/2 Oz.	Oz.	4 Oz.	8 Oz.	1 Lb.
Crosby's Egyptian, Detroit Dark Red, Early Wonder			\$.30	\$0.90	\$1.60	\$2.75
STOCK BEETS, Mangel Wurzel Mammoth Long Red			.20	.60	1.00	1.75
SWISS CHARD, Leaf Beet Luccullus Rhubarb Chard			.25 .35	.75 1.00	1.25 1.75	2.35 3.00
BROCCOLI Italian Green Sprouting		.40	.75	2.25		
BRUSSELS SPROUTS Long Island Improved		.45	.75	2.25		
CABBAGE, Standard Early Varieties Copenhagen Market, Charles- ton Wakefield, Early Jersey Wakefield, Golden Acre		.35	.60	1.75		
CABBAGE, Late or Winter Varieties Danish Ball Head or Hollander, Premium Late Flat Dutch, Per- fection Drumhead Savoy		.35	.60	1.75		
CABBAGE, Red Varieties Mammoth Red Rock		.35	.60	1.75		
CHINESE CABBAGE Chihili		.35	.60	1.75		
CARROTS Chantenay Red Cored, Dan- ver's Half Long, Improved Imperator, Nantes Improved Coreless, Oxheart		.25	.40	1.25		
CAULIFLOWER, Packet 10c		1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	4 Oz.	
Early Snowball		\$1.30	\$2.45			
Super Snowball		1.30	2.45			
CELERIAC Large Smooth Prague			.45	\$.75	\$2.25	
CELERY Giant Pascal, Golden Self Blanching Dwarf, Golden Plume or Wonderful			.45	.80	2.40	
CHICORY Witloof or French Endive, Italian Dandelion			.35	.65		
COLLARDS Georgia of Southern				.20	.50	
CORN, Sweet, Hybrids		1/2 Lb.	Lb.	2 Lb.	5 Lb.	
Carmelcross, Golden Bantam, Ioana, Marcross, Spancross, Stowell's Evergreen Hybrid		\$.40	\$.75	\$1.40	\$3.25	
CORN, Sweet, Open Pollinated Bantam Evergreen, Black Mex- ican, Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg, Golden Bantam, Stowell's Evergreen		.30	.50	.95	2.25	
POPCORN South American or Yellow Dynamite, White Hulless or Japanese		.25	.45	.85		
CUCUMBER		1/2 Oz.	Oz.	4 Oz.	8 Oz.	1 Lb.
A & C or Colorado, Early For- tune, Improved Long Green, National Pickling, Straight Eight			\$.25	\$.75	\$1.40	\$2.60
EGGPLANT Black Beauty, New Hampshire Hybrid		\$.50	.95	2.75		
ENDIVE Full Heart or Escarole, Green Curled		.15	.25	.75		
HERBS, Aromatic, Medicinal and Kitchen Anise, Basil-Sweet, Borage, Caraway, Coriander, Chives, Dill, Fennel-Sweet, Marjoram-Sweet, Rosemary, Sage, Thyme (PACKETS 10c)						
KALE OR BORECOLE Dwarf Siberian, Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch, Tall Blue Curled Scotch		.30	.50	1.75		
KOHLRABI Early White and Purple Vienna		.40	.75	2.25		
LEEK Large American Flag		.45	.80	2.40		
LETTUCE, Heading		1/2 Oz.	Oz.	4 Oz.		
Big Boston		.15	.25	.75		
Great Lakes		.35	.65	1.95		
Iceberg, Imperial No. 847, New York No. 12		.20	.35	1.00		
White Paris Cos or Trianon		.15	.25	.75		
LETTUCE, Leaf						
Black Seeded Simpson's		.20	.30	.75		
Grand Rapids		.20	.30	.75		
Oak Leaf		.20	.30	.75		
MELONS, Muskmelon or Cantaloupe Bender's Surprise, Hale's Best, Pride of Wisconsin, Rocky Ford, Honey Dew		.25	.40	1.20		
WATERMELONS Cole's Early, Dixie Queen, Kleckley's Sweet or Wonder- melon, Stone Mountain, Tom Watson		.20	.35	1.00		
MUSTARD Fordhook Fancy, Tendergreen or Mustard Spinach		.20	.30	.90		
OKRA Clemson's Spineless, White Velvet		.15	.20	.60		
ONIONS, Yellow Varieties Prizetake, Yellow Sweet Span- ish, Yellow Globe Danvers		.50	.90	2.90		
ONIONS, White Varieties Southport White Globe, White Sweet Spanish, White Portugal or Silverskin, White Bunching		.45	.80	2.75		
ONIONS, Red Varieties Southport Red Globe		.35	.65	2.00		
ONION SETS, ONION PLANTS Red, White, Yellow (Prices on Application)						
PARSLEY Moss Curled or Tripple Curled		.15	.25	.75		
PARSNIP Hollow Crown		.20	.30	.90		
		1/2 Lb.	Lb.	2 Lb.	5 Lb.	
PEAS, Early and Second Varieties Alaska, Laxton's Progress, Lit- tle Marvel, Thomas Laxton		\$.30	\$.50	\$.95	\$2.25	
PEAS, Later Varieties Alderman or Dark-Podded Tele- phone, Dwarf Telephone		.30	.50	.95	2.25	
PEAS, Edibly Pod or Sugar Mammoth Melting Sugar		.30	.50	.95	2.25	
PEPPERS, Sweet		1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	4 Oz.	8 Oz.
California Wonder, Ruby King, World Beater, Harris Giant, King of the North, Bullnose, Sweet Chinese Giant		\$.25	\$.45	\$.80		
PEPPERS, Hot Hungarian Wax, Long Red Cayenne, Large Bell, Red Cherry		.30	.50	.90		
PUMPKIN All Varieties Listed				.25	.65	1.10
RADISH Crimson Giant, Early Scarlet Globe, Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped, French Break- fast, White Icicle				.30	.90	1.60
RADISH, Winter Varieties Celestial or Chinese White, Long Black Spanish				.30	.90	1.60
SALSIFY Mammoth Sandwich Island			.40	.75	2.25	
SPINACH		1/2 Oz.	Oz.	4 Oz.	8 Oz.	1 Lb.
Bloomsdale Savoy Long Stand- ing, Giant Nobel or Giant Thick Leaf			\$.20	\$.60	\$1.10	
New Zealand			.20	.60	1.10	
SQUASH, Summer Varieties Early Prolific Straightneck, Early White Bush Scallop, Giant Summer Crookneck, Zuc- chini			.30	.90	1.65	
SQUASH, Fall and Winter Varieties Butternut Golden Table Queen, Improved Green Hubbard, Table Queen or Acorn			.30	.90	1.65	
TOMATOES Beefsteak or Red Ponderosa, Bonnie Best, Earliana, John Baer, Jubilee, Marglobe, Pon- derosa, Pritchard or Scarlet Topper, Rutgers, Stone-Im- proved, Dwarf Champion, Dwarf Stone, Oxheart		.50	.90	3.00		
TOMATOES, Small Fruited Various colors and shapes		.50	.90	3.00		
TURNIP Golden Ball, Purple Top White Globe, Purple Top Strap Leaved, Purple Top Milan, Snowball, White Egg, White Globe, Yellow Globe			Oz. \$.20	4 Oz. \$.60	1 Lb. \$1.75	
FOLIAGE TURNIP Seven Top or Winter Greens		.20	.50	1.40		
RUTABAGA or SWEDE TURNIP American Purple Top, Macom- ber, Budlong's, White Rock		.25	.75	2.00		

BRADLEY'S Tested Flower Seeds in Bulk

AGERATUM, Blue Cap, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.
Blue Perfection, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.
Fairy Pink, 1/32 oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.
Midget Blue, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

ALYSSUM, Carpet of Snow, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.
Little Gem, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.
Lilac Queen, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.
Saxatile, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.
Violet Queen, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snadragon), Dwf. Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.
Majestic Giant Flowered Semi-tall, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.
Maximum Tallest varieties, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 80c.
Semi-tall Rust Resistant Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.
Tetra Mixed, Rust Resistant, pkg. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.50.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine) Mrs. Scott Elliott Hybrids $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.30.

ASTERS, California Giants Improved, mixed colors, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.
American Branching, all colors, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.
Giant Crego, Wilt Resistant, all colors, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.
Queen of the Market, mixed colors, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (Centaurea), Blue Boy, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.
Jubilee Gem, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.
Red Boy, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.
Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff), $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

BALSAM Camellia Flowered Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.

BLUE LACE FLOWER (Didiscus), $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

BRACHYOME (Senon River Daisy), $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 70c.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold), Campfire Improved, Sunshine, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80c.
Orange King, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80c.
Orange Shaggy, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80c.
Mixed Art Shades, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00.

CALLIOPSIS, Golden Crown, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.
Tall Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells), Cup and Saucer Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.
Single Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.
Double Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

CANDYTUFT, Umbellata Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.
White Hyacinth, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80c.
Annual White, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

CASTOR OIL BEAN (Ricinus), oz. 25c; 4 oz. 75c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 85c.

CARNATION, Chaubaud's Giant Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.35.
Giant Marguerite Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

CLEOME, Pink Queen, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

COSMOS, Early Giant Single Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.
Double Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.55.
Orange Flare, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.
Sensation Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb), Fine Feathered, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.50.
Childsi, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.
Cristata, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

DAHLIA, Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.55.

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur), Bellamosum (Dark Blue), $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.
Pacific Giant Hybrids, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.80.
Wrexham Hybrids, Holleyhock Strain, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.55.

DIANTHUS (Pinks), Sweet Wivelsfield Hybrids, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (Calif. Poppy), $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

FOUR O'CLOCKS (Marvel of Peru), Mixed, oz. 35c.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis), Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.40.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower), Double Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.
Perennial Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.
Picta Single, Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 70c.
Indian Chief, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.

GLOBE AMARANTH, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

GODETIA (Satin Flower), Double Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.
Single Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

GOURDS, Ornamental Varieties, Mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby Breath), White, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.
Perennial White, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

HOLLYHOCK, Double Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

KOCHIA (Burning Bush), $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.
Blue Spire, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.
Stock Flowered, Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 70c.

All Seeds 10c per Packet
unless otherwise noted

LINUM (Flax), Scarlet, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c.
Perennial Blue, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

LOBELIA, Crystal Palace, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

LUPINE, King Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 70c.
Russell, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.40.

MORNING GLORY, Pearly Gates, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 85c.
Heavenly Blue, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.
Scarlet O'Hara, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 85c.
Tall Mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

MIGNONETTE, Sweet Scented, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

MOON FLOWER, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

MARIGOLD, Butterhall, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.
Burpee's Gold, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.40.
Dwarf Royal Scott, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.
Early Sunshine, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.
French Tall, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.
Sunset Giants, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.
Guinea Gold, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.
Goldsmith, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.
Mammoth Mum, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25.
Spry, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.
Yellow Supreme, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

NASTURTium, Gleam Hybrids, Scarlet Gleam, and Golden Gleam, oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.
Golden Globe, Dwarf Double, oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.
Gem Mixed, Dwarf Double, oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.
Tall Mixed, oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.
Dwarf, Single Mixed, oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

NICOTIANA, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 70c.

PANSY, Swiss Giants, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.85.
Tremardean Giants, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

PHLOX, Drummondi, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

PETUNIA, America All Double, pkt. (100 seeds) 50c.
Balcony Rose, Blue, White, Red, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25.
Balcony, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.
Burgundy, 1/128 oz. \$1.00.
First Lady, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.
Flaming Velvet, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.
Giants of California, Supreme Florest Strain, 1/128 oz. \$1.25.
Glow, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.
Radiance, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.
Rose of Heaven, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.
Rosy Morn, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.
Single Bedding, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.50.
Twinkles, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.
Theodasia, 1/128 oz. 75c; 1/64 oz. \$1.40.

POPPY, Iceland, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.
Shirley, Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.
California (see Eschscholtzia)

PORTULACA, Double Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.

PYRETHRUM, Single, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

SALPIGLASSIS, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

SALVIA, Bonfire, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

SCABIOSA, Heavenly Blue, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00.
Blue Moon, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80c.
Rosette, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80c.
Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80c.

SNOW ON THE MOUNTAIN (Eupharbia), $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.

STRAWFLOWER (Helichrysum), $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

STOCKS, Giant Imperial, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25.
Ten Weeks, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

SWEET PEAS, Early Flowering, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$1.00.
Perennial $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 70c.
Ruffled, Mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.
Sweet William, Double Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.
Spencer, Mixed, 1 oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.25.

SWEET WILLIAM, Double Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.
Single, Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.

VERBENA, all colors, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE, oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00.

ZINNIA, Cut and Come Again, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.
Dahlia Flowered, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.
Fantasy, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.
Giants of California, Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.
Lilliput Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.
Linearis, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.
Lilliput Pastel, Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.
Mexicana, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.
Midget Tom Thumb, Navajo Mixed, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.
Scabiosa Flowered, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.
Super Crown of Gold Pastel, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.
Super Giants, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

Window Boxes

There's nothing finer than window and porch boxes to make a house look "lived in" and gay.

The necessary boxes may be bought ready-made, or constructed at home. Redwood or cypress are the best lasting materials, but ordinary yellow pine will do nicely if well painted. Paint at least two coats, and use brass screws instead of nails to join the boards.

Drainage of flower boxes is important. Use about two inches of coarse gravel at the bottom. Cover this with a layer of sand, and then with good, rich soil. **Fertilizing** may be done with liquid manure, but commercial plant tablets are even better, and much easier to apply.

Plants suitable for window boxes are quite numerous. Among the best are **Petunias**, **Nasturtium**, **Ageratum**, **Candytuft**, **dwarf Marigold**, **Corn-flower**, **Babysbreath**, **Love-in-a-mist**, **Verbena**, **Sweet Alyssum**, **Vinca**. **English Ivy** adds a nice touch, as do various ferns.

Good Points to Remember

Pinch 'em off! To make annual flower plants branch and grow more flowers, most of the plants should have the top of the stem pinched off when they are a few inches high. Remove only the end bud, about $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Divide your perennials. Most perennials must be divided every 3 or 4 years. Cut away all the dead roots and stalks, save the best portions, and start afresh.

Flower bed preparation. A good border needs a well prepared sub-soil. Dig deep and condition the subsoil just once, and you needn't bother about it again for many years. For this happy situation, break up heavy subsoil with sand, peat moss, humus, or lime. Top this off with fine loam. The double-dug bed will be higher than before, but will soon settle.

Formula for Pansy Growing

Pansies are not annuals but near-hardy perennials that need special culture. Cold frames, with glass sash and mats for winter protection are essential. Soil should be rich: up to one-third of soil can be well-rotted manure or sifted compost. Sow seed in August. Protect frame with shades made by tacking muslin or cheese cloth over window screens. Thin plants to stand 4" x 4". After first frosts, cover with glass and mats, and allow to freeze slowly. Remove mats in early spring and allow sun to warm frame. Move plants into permanent position when in full bloom. Keep faded flowers picked; they will stop blooming if any seeds are allowed to form. Growing good Pansies from seed is the test of a real gardener.

Two Interesting House Plants

The **Heavenly Blue Morning Glory** makes an excellent house plant for winter flowering if grown in a sunny window. Start new plants in late August, using 6" pots (they make heavy root growth). They can be trained up strings on either side of the window. **Lobelia** plants can be lifted just before frost, cut back, potted and will flower indoors in late winter.

5 "Where to Plant" Ideas

Flowers in the vegetable garden. To have plenty of cut flowers without disturbing your flower borders, plant a few rows of flowers along the edge of your vegetable garden. Or set them out between rows of early lettuce or radishes, where they can bloom after the vegetables have been used.

Annuals in the tulip bed. Just after the late tulips finish blooming, set out some annuals between the tulip plants. If you do this, you may safely leave the tulip bulbs in the ground for several years, or at least until they need separating.

Flowers for trellis or fence. Vines for quick cover here are quite numerous. For brilliant color effects, plant **Cardinal Climber**, **Scarlet Runner Bean**, **Cypress Vine**, or **Japanese Morning Glory**. Less colorful are the **Cup-and-Saucer Vine**, **Hyacinth Bean**, **Balloon Vine**, and **Heavenly Blue Morning Glory**. For heavy foliage effects, gourds are good.

For garage cover. Sometimes it is highly desirable to screen off the bare walls of the back-yard and garage. For quick results, the taller annuals, such as cosmos, hollyhocks and sunflowers are desirable. Any of the vines named in the last paragraph above are suitable, too.

Between drive and property line. This narrow strip is often a very nice place for a long flower border. A low effect may be had by plantings of balcony petunia, portulaca, and sweet alyssum. Or a hedge-like effect is easy to get with **Kochia**, **Four O'clocks**, **Zinnias**, or **Marigolds**.



SWEET PEA
Spencer, Rose Pink



RUSSELL LUPINES



PETUNIA
Rose of Heaven



NASTURTIUMS
Gleam Hybrids



PANSY
Swiss Giant

103 FLOWER SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANNERS

For Shady Locations

Most annuals need plenty of sunlight, but there are a few which do fairly well in the shade, or with partial sun. The following are worth a trial in shady spots:

Cornflower	Cleome
Nasturtium	Candytuft
Pansy	Larkspur
Vinca	Lupine
Coreopsis	Godetia
Nicotiana	Lobelia
English Daisy	Bleeding Heart

In the **vine group**, those which often prosper in fairly shady places are **Cardinal Climber**, **Cup-and-Saucer Vine**, and **Morning Glory**.

For Hot, Dry Locations

In spots where the sun beats down mercilessly all day long, many flowers can not prosper. But some of the annuals can do well, even in these difficult locations. Here's a good list:

Sweet Alyssum	Petunia
Ageratum	Phlox, Annual
Bachelor Button	Poppy, California
Cosmos	Portulaca
Dianthus	Scabiosa
Dimorphotheca	Zinnia
Gaillardia	Four O'Clock
Marigold	Salvia

Perennials for hot locations are less plentiful, but you can usually do well with **Babysbreath**, **Perennial Asters**, **Sedum Acre**, **Statice**, and **Blanket Flower** (Gaillardia).

Flowers for Poor Soil

Of course, the right answer to poor soil conditions is **"Improve the soil!"** But if you can't or don't want to do this, you can usually get fairly good results in poor soil with these:

Amaranthus	Marigold
Balsam	Nasturtium
California Poppy	Petunia
Calliopsis	Portulaca
Gaillardia	Sweet Sultan

These Need Successive Sowings

Some of the annuals which come into bloom quickly, keep blooming for only a little while. If you want them in bloom through the season, make several successive sowings at two to four week intervals. Flowers in this class include:

Calliopsis	Gypsophila
Candytuft	Larkspur
Cornflower	Mignonette
Forget-me-not	Poppy

For Late Gardens

Even in mid-summer, there's still time to start some of the annuals from seed and have lots of bloom before the season is over. The soil must be well prepared and fertilized. The proper flowers for such late planting are:

Babysbreath	Cosmos
Calendula	Portulaca
Cornflower	Shirley Poppy

Petunias and **Snapdragon** seedlings may be started late, too.

Most Dependable Annuals

As every experienced gardener knows, some annual flowers succeed under exactly the same growing conditions which let other flowers fail. There is quite a list of annuals which are highly dependable. Given proper soil and care, these "old reliables" are practically sure to produce good results:

Balsam	Marigold
Calendula	Nasturtium
California Poppy	Petunia
Calliopsis	Phlox
Cornflower	Pinks
Cosmos	Portulaca
Flowering tobacco	Salvia
Four O'clock	Scabiosa
Gaillardia	Shirley Poppy
Globe amaranth	Snow-on-the-mountain
Hollyhock	Sweet Alyssum
Larkspur	Zinnia

Annuals for Fragrance

We are often asked, "What annuals are really fragrant?" We recommend **Alyssum**, **Candytuft**, **Carnation**, **Mignonette**, **Gleam Nasturtiums**, **Petunia**, **Scabiosa**, **Stocks**, **Sweet Peas** and **Wallflower**.

For Winter Bouquets

Several flowers can be dried and used for winter decorations. The everlastings are best known but **Statice** and **Gypsophila** are also fine. **Celosia** will last a long time but is not as showy as the others.



MARIGOLD
Red Head



COREOPSIS
Double Sunburst



CENTAUREA
Imperialis



DIANTHUS
Single, Mixed



CARNATION
Chabaud's Enfants



MARIGOLD
Butterball

FLOWER SEEDS

The finest in the world

KEY TO SYMBOLS

The symbols below the name of each flower give you the following information.

(a)—Annual

(b)—Biennial

(hp)—Hardy Perennial

The Culture Number shown for each variety refers to the "How to Grow" information on page 33.

AGERATUM

(a) Culture I, 4-9"

Blue Cap—A new, very compact sort with rich blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Blue Perfection—A deep amethyst blue. Grows to 9 inches high.

Midget Blue—Small 4-inch plants are covered with azure blooms. Pkt. 25c.

ALYSSUM

(a) Culture II (hp) VI, 4-6"

Carpet of Snow (a)—Masses of tiny pure white flowers on 4-inch plants.

Violet Queen (a)—Deep violet highlighted by white in center. Pkt. 15c.

Saxatile (hp)—Dwarf perennial. Golden flowers in earliest spring. Pkt. 15c.

ANTIRRHINUM—Snapdragon

(a) Culture I, 1½-3'

Half-Dwarf, Large flowered—Heavy spikes on 2-foot plants. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c.

Tall Giant, Large flowered—Large 3-foot spikes with huge flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Lemonade—Clear primrose-yellow. Long, strong stems. A double snapdragon which forms extra petals in each floret. Pkt. 50c.

Maximum—Tallest kind. All colors. Pkt. 25c.

Super-Majestic—Semi-tall to 2 feet. Large flowers, ideal for garden. Pkt. 25c.

Tetra—Rust resistant. Immense flowers in many fine colors. Produce many spikes. Mixed. 25c.

ANCHUSA

(a) Culture I, 2'

Blue Bird—Bushy plants with sprays of clear blue, white-eyed flowers. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA—Columbine

(hp) Culture VI, 2½"

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long Spurred—Large colorful blooms. Pkt. 25c.

ARABIS—Rock Cress

(hp) Culture VI, 1'

Creeping plants with small flowers in early spring. Fine for edging. Pkt. 15c.

ARCTOTIS—Blue-Eyed African Daisy

(a) Culture I or II, 3'

Grandis—Two-inch daisies of pearly white with bluish center. Pkt. 15c.

ARMERIA—Thrift

(hp) Culture VI, 1½'

Dwarf rock plants with grassy foliage and globular flowerheads. Pkt. 15c.



ASTER—El Monte

AUBRIETIA—Purple

(hp) Culture VI, 6"

A creeper with large colorful flowers in early spring. Ideal with bulbs. Pkt. 25c.

ASTER

(a) Culture I, ½-2½'

American Branching—Four inch double flowers of compact form. Brilliant colors.

California Giants—Large double with curled petals. 3' plants. Pkt. 15c.

El Monte—A huge flower 8" across. Interlaced crimson petals. Pkt. 20c.

Giant Crego—Large 4-inch flowers with fluffy effect. All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Los Angeles—Huge flower with curled petals of shell pink. Feathery. Pkt. 20c.

Pompon—Early 18-inch plants. Many brilliant colors. Mixed Pkt. 20c.

Princess—Three-inch flowers are compact with a crested center. Mixed. 15c.

Queen of the Market—Early. Short plants. Compact double flowers. Mixed Pkt. 15c.



ASTER—California Light Blue

Sunshine—4" flowers. Loose row of petals, quilled center. Pkt. 25c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS—Centaurea, Cornflower

(a), Culture II or IV, 3'

Blue Boy—A fine, clear blue. Flowers are large. Colors intense. Pkt. 15c.

Pinkie—Lovely rose pink. Pkt. 15c.

Red Boy—Bright crimson. Pkt. 15c.

Snow Man—Snow white. Pkt. 15c.

Jubilee Gem—Dwarf, 1' plant. Large, frosty blue blooms. Pkt. 15c. Mixed—All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Blanket Flower—See Gaillardia.

Balloon Vine—Love in a Puff

(a) Culture I, 1½-2½'

A clean, free-growing vine with small white flowers, and balloon-like seeds.

BALSAM—Lady Slipper

(a) Culture II, 1½-2'

Mixed—Double Camellia-like flowers all summer on bushy plants. Pkt. 15c.

Bellis Perennis—see Daisy, English.

Blue Lace Flower—see Didiscus.

Brachycome—see Daisy, Swan River.

Burning Bush—see Kochia.

Butterfly Flower—see Schizanthus.



CALENDULA—Sunset Shades

ALL FLOWER SEEDS

10c PER PACKET

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

CALENDULA—Pot Marigold

(a) Culture II or IV, 1½'

Orange Shaggy—Large orange flowers with fringed overlapping petals.**Orange Quills**—Mid-Orange, bright. Unusual petal habit, curves beneath blossom to meet underneath. Pkt. 25c.**Sunshine**—Golden flowers, with drooping petals. Odorless. Pkt. 15c.**Pacific Beauty, Persimmon**—Large, bright orange, double flowers. Pkt. 15c.**Sunset Shades**—Large flowers in shades of yellow and orange. Pkt. 15c.**Mixed**—Fine mixture of many colors and types. Good for cutting.**CALLIOPSIS—Tickseed**

(a) Culture II or IV, 1-3'

Dwarf mixture—One-foot plants with many colors of yellow and red.**Tall mixture**—A splendid range of colors on tall plants.**CAMPANULA—Canterbury****Bells**

(b) Culture VIII, 2'

Single—Large bell-shaped flowers in many colors. Graceful plants. Mixed.**Double**—Fine double flowers in blue, pink and white shades. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.**Cup and Saucer**—Bell-shaped. Saucer of petals at base. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

CELOSIA

CANDYTUFT—Iberis

(a) Culture III, 1'

White Hyacinth—Large conical spikes of snowy flowers. Fine for edging.**Umbellata mixed**—Umbrella-like flower clusters. Many fine colors.**CARDINAL CLIMBER—****Imp. Cypress Vine**

(a) Culture III, 10-15'

Slender vine with bright green fern-like leaves. Bright red flowers. Pkt. 15c.

CARNATION

(a) Culture I or VIII, 18"

Chabaud's Giants—Large double flowers with sweet fragrance. All colors. Flower in six months. Pkt. 15c.**CASTOR BEAN—Ricinus**

(a) Culture III or VII, 10'

Zanzibariensis—Tall, strong plant for bold effect. Large lobed bright green leaves. Fine for backgrounds.

ALL



COSMOS—Sensation

CELOSIA—Cockscomb

(a) Culture I or III, 1-3'

Shades of Red—Low grower with large crested heads. Like rooster combs.**Feathered**—Tall, feathery heads of flowers in red and yellow shades.**CHRYSANTHEMUM**

(a) Culture II or IV, 1½'

Single Painted Daisy, mixed—Showy daisy-like flowers. Rings of red, yellow, on white, red or yellow flowers.**CENTAUREA—See Bachelor's Buttons****CLARKIA**

(a) Culture II or IV, 2'

Double mixed—Large double flowers in many gorgeous colors. Graceful plant. Does well in light shade.**CLEOME—Spider Plant**

(a) Culture II or IV, 3-4'

Pink Queen—A tall plant with many clear pink flowers. Neat foliage. Pkt. 15c.**COCKSCOMB—See Celosia****COREOPSIS**

(hp) Culture VI, 2'

Sunburst—Large double flowers of rich golden color. Fine for cutting. Pkt. 15c.**COLUMBINE—See Aquilegia****CORN FLOWER—See****Bachelor's Button****COSMOS**

(a) Culture II or IV, 3-4'

Dazzler—Wavy fluted petals of a velvety crimson-maroon. Pkt. 25c.**Orange Flare**—Vivid orange flowers on long stems. For brilliant effect. Pkt. 15c.**Orange Ruffles**—Semi-double flowers. Golden orange. Airy effect. Pkt. 25c.**Yellow Flare**—Butter-yellow flowers. Similar to Orange Flare. Pkt. 15c.**Radiance**—A bi-color! Beautiful, deep rose flowers have a rich crimson zone in center. Striking! Pkt. 25c.**Sensation mixed**—Huge single flowers with wavy petals, many colors. Pkt. 15c.**CYNOGLOSSUM—Chinese****Forget-Me-Not**

(a) Culture II, 15"

Firmament—Hundreds of tiny indigo blue flowers. Resemble Forget-me-nots. Bloom all summer. Pkt. 15c.**DAHLIA**

(a) Culture I or II, 14"

Unwin's Ideal Bedding—Semi-double flowers on low bushes. Fine for beds or borders. Many colors. Pkt. 20c.**DAISY, AFRICAN—See Arctotis****DAISY, ENGLISH—Bellis Perennis**

(hp) Culture VI, 8"

Low plants with colorful double daisies in early spring. For beds, edges. Pkt. 15c.

DAISY, SWAN RIVER—Brachycome

(a) Culture II, 10"

Mixed—Many colored small daisy-like flowers freely produced all summer. Pkt. 15c.**DELPHINIUM—Perennial Larkspur**

(hp) Culture VI, 5'

Giant Pacific Hybrids—World famous strain of immense double flowers on tall stems. Many new colors. Pkt. 35c.**Shades of Blue**—A fine mixture of large showy kinds in light and dark blue. Pkt. 35c.**DIANTHUS—Pinks**

(a) Culture I or VIII, 1'

Double and Single mixed—Fine mixture of colorful, sweet-scented, garden pinks.**Gaiety**—Fringed petals in a wide range of flower colors and shapes. Pkt. 15c.**Heddensis**—New tetraploid hybrids! Larger flowers, longer stems, better growth. Many fine colors. Pkt. 15c.**DIDISCUS—Blue Lace Flower**

(a) Culture I or II, 2½'

Coeruleus—Lacy heads of lavender and blue flowers. Lovely to cut.**DIGITALIS—See Foxglove****ESCHSCHOLTZIA—California Poppy**

(a) Culture III, 1'

Large single poppy-like flowers in many showy colors. Fern-like leaves.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

(a) Culture II, 1½-3'

Mixed—Contains such favorites as Strawflower and Globe Amaranth. Fine for dried bouquets and winter use.**FLOWERING FLAX—See Linum****EUPHORBIA—See Snow-On-The-Mountain****FOUR O'CLOCK—Mirabilis**

(a) Culture III, 2'

Bushy plants covered with flowers of red, pink, white, violet, and yellow. Flowers close in bright sun. Pkt. 15c.

FOXGLOVE—Digitalis

(b) Culture VIII, 3'

Tall spikes of lovely thimble-shaped flowers of pink, rose, and purple. Blooms second year.

HOME GARDENING GUIDE

HOW TO GROW BETTER, BIGGER ROSES

Give roses the best location possible. They want: well-drained soil; at least a half-day's full sunlight (morning sunlight is not especially desirable); shelter and protection from prevailing winds. They should not be too close to large trees. Prepare the rose beds in advance, if possible. Where the soil is good garden loam which has been under cultivation for some time and is well drained, so there is no standing moisture, the preparation is easy. Dig to twice the depth of a spade—about 24 inches. Mix thoroughly generous quantities of Manure and Bonemeal and two tablespoonfuls of Sulphate of Potash with soil in bottom of hole. Let stand and settle.

Summer Care

Giving your Roses close attention throughout the summer months can add a great deal to the enjoyment you get from them. Here are some of the things to be considered in growing the full-blooming beauties that are the pride of every gardener.

CULTIVATION—Throughout the summer, until September, roses should be cultivated regularly to destroy weeds and aerate the soil. The soil should never be allowed to bake. One method used to keep

a crust from forming is the application of a peat or terra-lite mulch. This also helps conserve moisture. After a heavy rain, it is advisable to hoe and rake rose beds just as soon as the soil has dried sufficiently.

WATERING—Any watering should be thorough. Sprinkling is actually bad for your roses since it brings feeding roots to the surface and causes burning. Water early in the morning, preferably. This way, foliage will be dry by nightfall, lessening the danger from mildew, a disease which likes the combination of cool nights and wet foliage. During extremely hot periods, it is a good idea to hose plants with a strong stream of water several times during the day.

DISBUDDING—Beautiful flowers for cutting may be had by disbudding. The central bud of a cluster is usually the best and by allowing only this bud to develop, you can enhance its beauty. This applies to Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals. Polyanthas and landscape Roses need no disbudding. In cutting flowers, it is best to cut in early morning before petals start to unfold. Cut the stems two buds above the point where they branch from the main stem.



Sunflower
(HELIANTHUS) Sun Gold



ZINNIA, Dahlia Fl. Crimson



AGERATUM, Little Dorrit, Blue



PHLOX, Drummondii

MORNING GLORY, Cornell



How to Plant Perennials

The soil should be well worked and free of big lumps and air pockets. The average planting distance for perennials is one foot apart. Vigorous growers like peonies and mallows require as much as three feet apart. No. 1 plants (see below), such as iris, should be planted with the main root just below the surface of the ground. No. 2 plants, such as peonies, should be planted with the tips of the buds at or just below the surface of the ground. No. 3 plants, in which the leaves spring from the crown, should be planted with this crown on the level of the dirt line. No. 4 plants, such as hollyhocks, should be planted with the root straight down and the bud just below the surface of the dirt. Spread roots out naturally. Bring the soil in contact with all roots and press firmly. If the plants are watered, water the roots and not the tops.



MARIGOLD,
Mission Giant Yellowstone



How to Plant Shrubs

Keep roots covered with damp sack or something similar and do not let them become dry. Spade ground deeply, digging large holes with perpendicular sides. Cut off broken or bruised roots and cut back top one-third to one-half. Plant slightly deeper than they stood in nursery. Tamp soil firmly around roots and fill top of hole with several inches of loose earth to serve as mulch.

How to Prune and Plant Trees

With shade trees having a heavy top, at least one-third of the top should be removed. Prune to avoid crowding branches. Cut out some of the small branches, shorten back the side branches, but do not cut off the leader or main stem. Try to get well developed head, strong leader and branches at wide, not close, angles. Cut off all broken roots. In choosing trees for the home grounds, study the house and the effect you want to produce. If the house appears tall or seems to stick up too much in the air, plant trees that will tower and spread over it, or trees that will shoot up tall and narrow and make it appear lower in contrast. If it is a low house it can be made to hug the ground or to appear higher by a judicious selection of trees.

PETUNIA, Radiance



HOW TO GROW

All flowers listed in
this Garden Annual

The numbers, I to VIII, found with every flower listing refer to the following culture notes which give directions for growing all of the flowers we list.

One of the important problems in the garden is that of maintaining a continuous show of bloom. This calls for the use of several different types of annuals, such as those that must be planted early to grow in cool weather (**Culture IV**) and those which bloom later in summer heat (**Culture I and II**). If some of the cool-weather annuals from **Group IV** are sown in mid-summer and kept well watered, they will grow slowly until the cooler days of fall start them into more active growth. These will produce late flowers. Quick-growing annuals from **Group II** may also be sown at intervals for a succession of bloom during the summer.

One way to lengthen the blooming period of annuals is to cut off all flowers as soon as they fade. Annuals complete their life span when seed is formed and frequently stop flowering as soon as the seed ripens. By preventing the seed from forming through removal of all old flowers, the plants are kept growing and blooming.

Culture I

These flowers need a long season and must be started indoors if a full blooming period is to be had. If early bloom is not important, they will bloom later in the summer when sown directly in the garden. Some gardeners sow both ways to obtain a succession of flowers. When starting seedlings indoors, select a place with plenty of light. North or shaded windows may be too dark for best results. Cold frames are generally very good. The seed is planted in small boxes (or flat) that have good drainage and will fit the space you are going to use. Fill them with a mixture of $\frac{1}{3}$ good soil, $\frac{1}{3}$ sand and $\frac{1}{3}$ humus such as peat. Press the soil down firmly and make small rows with the edge of a ruler or lath and slowly shake the seed from the packet into the rows. Sift a light covering of the soil mixture over the seed and moisten with a fine spray. Keep soil moist until the seeds have sprouted. Very fine seed such as that of petunias should be dusted carefully onto a smooth soil surface and covered with a pane of glass. Shade it with newspaper until the seeds sprout. These are best watered by setting the flat in a pan of water until the soil has become thoroughly dampened all the way through. When the seedlings have formed the second true leaves, transplant them into other flats so the plants are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. This will give them room to grow to good size before being set out. Expose gradually to outside conditions and plant outside after the weather is warm and settled. When sown directly outdoors, follow directions under **Culture II**.

Culture II

These are the quicker-growing annuals that can be sown directly in the garden and will bloom in time to make a good display for

most of the summer. If wanted especially early, they should be started as directed under **Culture I**. Some flower seedlings are rather delicate. Extra care in preparing the seed bed will pay dividends in better plants.

Prepare soil with a liberal amount of mixed fertilizer and organic matter and dig it in. Rake the surface until it is smooth and pulverized. Sow the seed at a depth equal to three times the diameter of the seed. Fine seed can be spread on the surface and pressed in without covering.

Keep soil moist by light spraying until the seedlings have formed the first true leaves. When they are large enough to handle, they may be transplanted to other parts of the garden.

Culture III

These flowers do not transplant well. They should be planted where they are to bloom.

Sow as soon as the weather begins to warm in the spring. **Otherwise the culture is the same as II.** Sow seed thinly or remove the smaller plants after they are up. These can be handled as pot-grown plants as in **Culture VII**.

Culture IV

These flowers are unusually hardy annuals that can withstand very cool weather. They are often sown late in fall so they can start growing the first warm days of spring. If not sown in fall, they should be planted as early in the spring as possible. Fall sowing gets the seeding job out of the way before the spring rush.

Culture V

These flowers, while garden subjects, are also useful for winter-flowering house plants. **For garden use, handle as in Culture II.** For winter flowering indoors, plant fairly late in the season and transplant

into small pots as soon as they are large enough. Keep moving them to larger pots as roots fill the soil until they are finally in six-inch pots. Annuals in pots should have at least six hours of direct sunlight daily if they are to flower.

Culture VI

Perennials can be seeded at almost any time of the year. Best periods are early in the spring or in early summer when the rush of spring work is over. A cold frame or sheltered bed which can be shaded from the direct sun is best. Prepare soil thoroughly with plenty of organic matter. A loose, friable soil will produce a thick mat of roots so that the seedlings will transplant more easily. Perennial seedlings are rather weak growers needing extra care. In covering the drills in which the seeds are sown, use either pure, clean sand or a mixture of half sand and half peat. This prevents packing of the soil over the seeds. Always water with a fine spray.

As soon as the second leaves form, seedlings may be transplanted into their permanent position. Or, if more convenient, they may be left in the seed-bed until the following spring. Under this culture, only a few species will bloom the first year and they will not produce normal flowers until the following year. Planting earlier does increase the chances for flowers the first year. But, if it is more convenient, **Culture I may be used.**

Culture VII

These varieties need a longer growing season than can be given them outdoors. And because they do not transplant well, they must be started in pots and set out without disturbing the roots. **Otherwise Culture is the same as I.** The use of plant bands allows you to set the seedlings out without disturbing the roots. The bands soon rot away and the seedlings will grow as though started in the garden.

If clay pots are used, the excessive drying can be avoided by placing the pots in a flat and filling the space between them with damp peat or vermiculite. Be sure to keep this material moist or it will draw moisture from the pots.

Culture VIII

These flowers are biennials. They make a leafy growth the first year but do not flower. The leafy growth of the first year forms food for blooming the following year. The flowers appear the second year and then the plant dies.

This means that a continuous show from biennials must be provided by starting new plants every year to replace those that are flowering. Biennials are handled in the same way as perennials except that they are started early in the spring to allow the plant to store as much food as possible for the next year's bloom.

Many gardeners start biennials in the vegetable garden or special starting bed and then transplant the ones needed to the flower garden the following spring. During the winter, biennials should be given the same treatment as perennials.



PETUNIA—Fire Chief, 1950 Gold Medal Winner.
The first flower development to win the gold medal in eleven years! This "natural color" reproduction cannot do justice to the real life, fiery-red brilliance and beauty of Fire Chief. A wonderful addition to your garden. Be sure to ask us about it.

GAILLARDIA—Blanket Flower

(a) Culture II, (hp) VI, 2'

Single, Mixed (a)—Large daisy flowers in many brilliant colors. Pkt. 15c.

Double, Mixed (a)—Double flowers in wide range of showy colors. Pkt. 15c.

Picta (a)—Showy round flowers with tubular petals. Many brilliant colors. Pkt. 15c.

Monarch (hp)—Superb daisy type flowers in shades of red and yellow.

GILLIFLOWER—See Stocks

GLOBE AMARANTH—See

Everlasting Flowers

GOMPHRENA—See

Everlasting Flowers

GODETIA—Satin Flower

(a) Culture I or II, 2'

Double, Mixed—Azalea-like flowers of many colors on bushy plants.

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL

(a) Culture III, 12'

Mixed—Large and small kinds that will be useful for drying and novelties.

GEUM

(hp) Culture VI, 1½'

Mrs. Bradshaw—Glowing Scarlet flowers. Bright green foliage. Pkt. 20c.

GYSOPHILA—Baby's Breath

(a) Culture I, (hp) VI, 1½-3'

Annual White (a)—Open, bell-shaped blooms on branching stems give airy touch to garden or bouquet.

Annual Pink (a)—The small flowers are a rosy pink. Like above.

Perennial white (hp)—Large loose clusters of small flowers give misty effect.

HELIANTHUS—Sunflower

(a) Culture II, 6'

Sun Gold—Large double flowers of a brilliant golden yellow. Pkt. 15c.

HIBISCUS—Rose Mallow

(hp) Culture VI, 4'

Giant mixed—Huge bell-shaped flowers in white, pink, red. Tall plants for damp spots. Pkt. 15c.

HUNNEMANNIA—Mexican

Tulip Poppy

(a) Culture III, 1½'

Sunlite—Soft yellow double poppy type flower. Bluish fine cut leaves. Pkt. 15c.

HOLLYHOCK

(hp) Culture VI or VIII, 5'

Double mixed—Large double flowers on tall spikes. Bloom in midsummer. Excellent backgrounds. Pkt. 15c.

KOCHIA—Burning Bush or Summer Cypress

(a) Culture III, 2½'

Compact pyramid. Needs no trimming. Bright green foliage makes neat, quick hedge. Turns bright red in fall.

LARKSPUR—Annual Delphinium

(a) Culture II or IV, 3'

Blue Spire—Tall spikes of large double flowers in a lovely violet blue. Pkt. 15c.

White King—Pure glistening white spikes. Tall and stately. Pkt. 15c.

Pink Perfection—Lively light salmon pink. Glorious when cut. Pkt. 15c.

Regal—Rose color. Long, thick spikes with exceptionally large florets. Vigorous and early. Pkt. 25c.

Ruby—A genuine ruby red. A bright color in garden or bouquet. Pkt. 15c.

Giant Imperial mixed—A fine mixture of the above kinds and others. Pkt. 15c.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS—See

Perennial Sweet Pea

LAVATERA—Annual Mallow

(a) Culture II, 2-3'

Loveliness—Large bowl shaped, rosy pink flowers all summer. Attractive bronzy foliage. Pkt. 15c.

LINUM—Flowering Flax

(a) Culture III, (hp), VI, 1-2'

Scarlet (a)—Bright red flowers in a constant succession all summer.

Perennial Blue (hp)—Low bushy plant blooming from spring to mid-summer. Small, clear blue flowers in profusion. Pkt. 25c.

LOBELIA

(a) Culture I or V, 4"

Crystal Palace—Compact border plant with myriads of tiny bright blue flowers. For all low use. Pkt. 25c.

LUPINE

(hp) Culture III or VII, 3'

Russell's Mixed—Finest of all the lupines! Brilliant colors in long, strong spikes of pea-shaped flowers. Pkt. 25c.

MALLOW, ANNUAL—See Lavatera

MALLOW, ROSE—See Hibiscus

MARIGOLDS

(a) Culture I or II,

Tall Types 1½-3'

Burpee Gold—Large carnation-like flowers in bright orange. Odorless foliage. Pkt. 15c.

Guinea Gold—Large round flowers in a rich gold. Very popular.

Yellow Supreme—Light yellow, large flowers of carnation form. Pkt. 15c.

Sunset Giants—Huge dahlia-flowered strain. Lemon and gold. Pkt. 15c.

Crown of Gold—Golden flowers with crested center and broad collar of petals. Odorless foliage. Pkt. 15c.

Double Dwarf Types ½-1'

Melody—Foot high plants with loads of orange ball-shaped flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Spry—Compact plants with showy yellow flowers bordered with mahogany. Pkt. 15c.

Sunkist—Compact plants with masses of golden orange blooms. Pkt. 15c.

Scarlet Glow—Compact, with bright red, 2" blooms. Reddest of all. Pkt. 15c.

Double French Hybrids mixed—Compact plants with flowers in yellow, orange, mahogany, and bronze. Pkt. 15c.

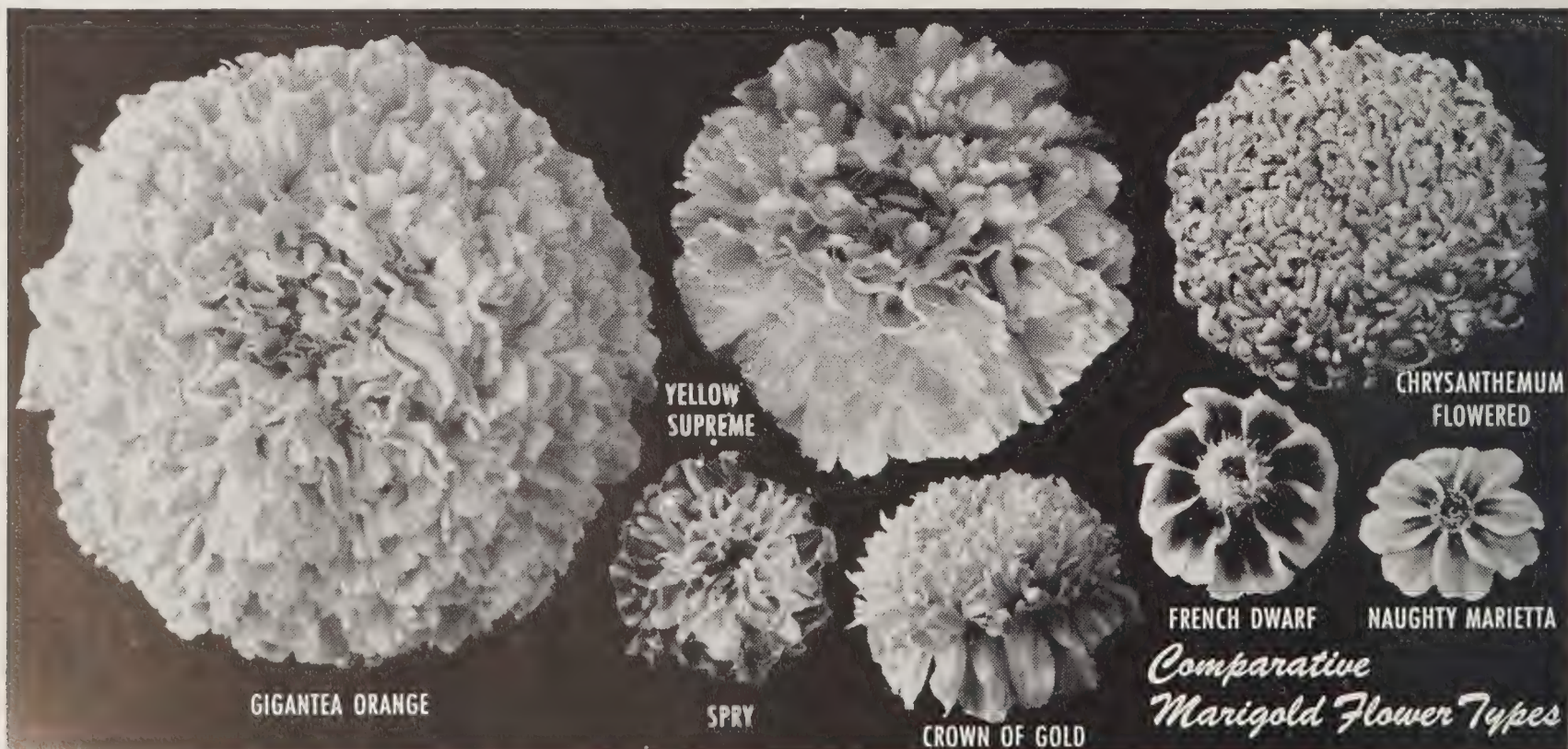
Single Dwarf Types, 1-1½'

Flash—Plants have many 1¾" flowers in tangerine and red shapes. Grows about 18". Pkt. 25c.

Naughty Marietta—Open 2½" flowers are rich gold with maroon at base of petals. Splendid for edging. Pkt. 25c.

Red Head—New! 1948 All-America Award. Crested center of gold edged maroon, petals deep changeable red. Pkt. 25c.

Royal Scot—Alternating stripes of red and gold. Very different. Pkt. 15c.



GIGANTEA ORANGE

YELLOW
SUPREME

SPRY

CROWN OF GOLD

FRENCH DWARF

NAUGHTY MARIETTA

CHRYSANTHEMUM
FLOWERED

Comparative
Marigold Flower Types

HANDY PLANTING GUIDE FOR FLOWER GARDEN PLANNERS

KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc., see the second column below. The meaning of the key letters in this column is as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A—For dry, hot locations | G—For their foliage |
| B—For a succession of blooms | H—Everlasting for winter bouquets |
| C—For shady locations | I—For their fragrance |
| D—For poor soil | J—For porch or window boxes |
| E—For edging | K—Climbing Vines |
| F—For the rock garden. | L—For backgrounds |

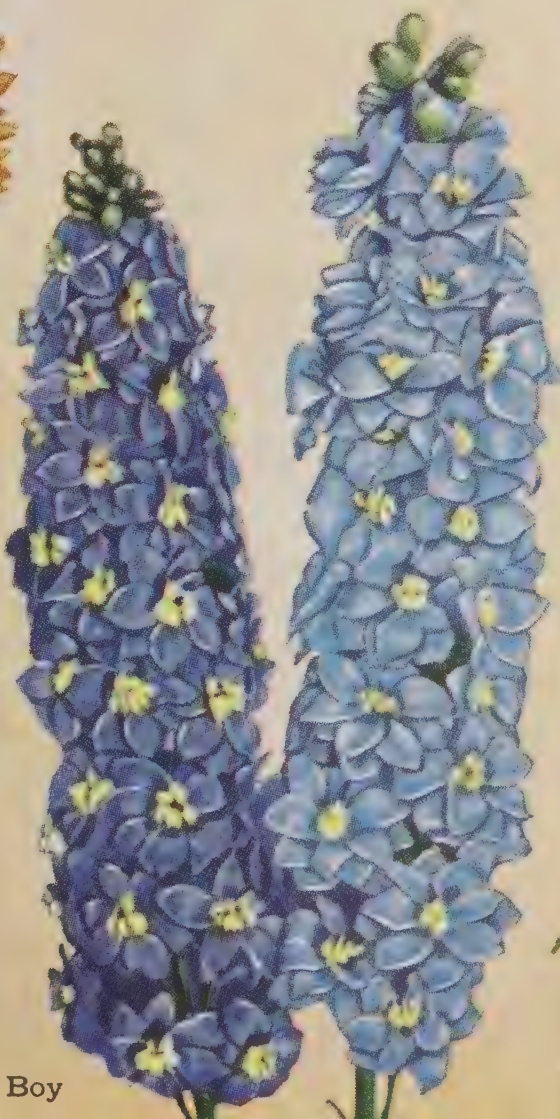
Four O'Clock	24-30	A D	5-10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Gaillardia	18-30	D	15-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Godetia	12-24	C D	15-20	2 Mos.	erect
Gypsophila	18-36	B H	15-20	8-10 Wks.	branching
Helichrysum	24-36	H	5-10	3 Mos.	bushy
Hollyhock	48-84	L	5-20	10 Wks.	slender
Kochia	30-36	A B	15-18	Foliage	bushy
Larkspur, Annual	30-72	L	15-20	10-12 Wks.	tall
Lathyrus	60-72	I K	25-40	2-3 Mos.	vine
Lobelia	4-8	E J	10	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Marigold	8-36	B J	5-8	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Mignonette	10-12	B I		3-4 Mos.	erect
Moon Flower	12 ft. or more	I K	5-8	4-5 Mos.	vine
Morning Glory	12 ft. or more	A K	5-8	3-4 Mos.	vine
Nasturtium	12-36	D E F K	8-15	2-3 Mos.	bush. vine
Nigella	10-18	B F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Nicotiana	30-48	I	20-25	10-12 Wks.	branchy
Pansy	4-8	C E F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	clump
Petunia	10-24	D E F J	18-20	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Phlox	10-18	A B C F I J	20-25	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Poppy	18-36	B	20	12-15 Wks.	erect
Portulaca	4-6	A D E F J	18-20	6 Wks.	spready
Salvia	12-42	A	15-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Scabiosa	18-30	I	18-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Stocks	12-24	I	5-15	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Schizanthus	18-36	C E	20-25	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Sweet Pea	36 or more	K	15-20	10-12 Wks.	vine
Sweet William	12-24	F	10	12 Wks.	bushy
Verbena	6-12	E F J	8-10	12 Wks.	spready
Wallflower	12-18	I	5-12	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Zinnia	12-36	A F	5-10	6-8 Wks.	bushy

	Height (Inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time of Bloom	Shape of Plant
Ageratum	4-12	E F J	5-10	10 Wks.	bushy
Alyssum, Sweet	2-12	B C D E F I J	5-10	6 Wks.	spreading
Antirrhinum	12-60	C I L	20-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Aquilegia	18-36	C E F	15	3 Mos.	branchy
Balsam	14-20	A E	10-12	6 Mos.	erect
Calendula	12-36	D	10-14	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Campanula	18-24	F	8-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Candytuft	6-18	B F I	5-10	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Centaurea	18-36	A B C D E I J	5-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Chrysanthemum	24-36	A E	5-20	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Celosia	12-36	D E H	20-25	10 Wks.	bushy
Cosmos	36-60	A	5-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Coreopsis	18-36	A B D	10-20	4-5 Mos.	bushy
Dahlia, Dwarf	14	F	10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Delphinium	36-72	L	15-21	3-4 Mos.	tall
Digitalis	30-48	F	10-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Dianthus	4-15	F I	5-10	12 Wks.	bushy
Eschscholtzia	10-12	C D F	5-12	12-15 Wks.	bushy



CALENDULA, Orange Shaggy

DELPHINIUM, Pacific Hybrids



GAILLARDIA, Double Mixed



BACHELOR'S BUTTONS, Blue Boy



PINKS
(Dianthus)
HEDDENSIS,
Tetra Mixed

MIGNONETTE—Reseda*(a) Culture III, 1'*

Low grower with tiny, white blooms that are very sweet scented.

MORNING GLORY—Ipomoea*(a) Culture III, V or VII, 12'*

Blue Star—(All American Winner) Beautiful sky blue with five deep blue mid-ribs forming a star. Early flowering. Pkt. 25c.

Heavenly Blue—Sky-blue flowers on a tall, neat climber. Flowers close in bright sun. Exquisite on fences. Pkt. 15c.

Pearly Gate—A shining white form of Heavenly Blue. Pkt. 25c.

Scarlett O'Hara—Large velvety scarlet flowers. Very showy. Pkt. 20c.

Mixed—Many lovely shades.

Moss Rose—See **Portulaca**

Mourning Bride—See **Scabiosa**

NASTURTIUM*(a) Culture III or V***Dwarf or Bush Kinds 1'**

Golden Globe—Semi-double flowers of bright gold. Pkt. 15c.

Scarlet Globe—Fiery scarlet double flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Mahogany Gem—Deep velvet mahogany red double flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Gem Mixed—All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Single Mixed—Complete mixture of all colors in the well-known single type.

Tall or Vine Kinds 3-10'

Golden Gleam—Large golden flowers. Double and fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

Scarlet Gleam—Fiery orange scarlet flowers. Double and fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

Salmon Gleam—Delicate golden salmon double flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Glorious Gleam—A mixture of all the lovely colors of the Gleam series. Pkt. 15c.

Tall Single Mixed—The old single type in the tall growers. All colors.

NEMOPHILA—Baby Blue Eyes*(a) Culture II, 6"*

Many cup-shaped sky-blue flowers on low spreading plant. Pkt. 15c.

NICOTIANA—Flowering Tobacco*(a) Culture I or II, 2-3'*

Long-tube starry flowers. Fragrant at night. White or light pink mixed.

PAINTED TONGUE—See **Salpiglossis**

SALPIGLOSSIS**PANSY***(a) Culture I, II or VIII, 8"*

Swiss Giants—Large flowering strain with fine range of gorgeous colors. Best of the improved pansies. Pkt. 50c.

TUFTED PANSY—See **Viola**

PERIWINKLE—See **Vinca**

PETUNIA*(a) Culture I or IV***Small Flowered, 10-14"**

Balcony—Trailing kinds for use in window boxes and bedding. White, red, rose, or blue. Each. Pkt. 20c.

Blue Bee—A lovely violet blue. Pkt. 15c.

Cheerful—Clear salmon pink with rose veining in throat. Compact. Pkt. 25c.

English Violet—A fine purple-violet color. Spreading plant. Pkt. 20c.

Fire Chief—Brilliant red. All American Gold Medal Winner for 1950. The first flower to win this award in eleven years! Pkt. 35c.

Flaming Velvet—A velvety blood red. Best of its color. Pkt. 20c.

Glow—Rich carmine red flowers on a compact plant. Brilliant. Pkt. 25c.

Martha Washington—Ruffled flowers of pale pink, violet throat. Pkt. 25c.

Rose of Heaven—Best of the rose colored strains made famous by Rosy Morn. Color is slightly deeper and more uniform. Compact. Pkt. 15c.

Silver Medal—New 1949 All American Award. A lovely salmon. Good size flowers on compact plants. Pkt. 50c.

Large Flowered, 12-20"

America—Double carnation-like flowers of a deep rose pink. Pkt. \$1.00.

Burgundy—Huge single flowers of a rich wine red, white throat. Pkt. 25c.

Colossal Shades of Rose—1948 All-American. Large plants have huge flowers of light and deep pink shades. Very double with many frilled and fringed petals. Pkt. \$1.00.

Glamour—Huge ruffled blooms of a luscious salmon. Blooms early. Pkt. 25c.

Giants of California—Huge flowers of many fine pastel tints. Pkt. 25c.

Little Giants mixed—Compact plants with medium flowers in many new colors and shapes. Pkt. 20c.

Snow Storm—Large plain glistening white flowers with creamy shading in throat. Very beautiful. Pkt. 50c.

Theodosia—Large ruffled flowers of deep rose pink with golden throat. Very showy and lovely. Pkt. 25c.

PHLOX*(a) Culture II, 8-12"*

Lovely clusters of showy flowers on low plants from early spring on. Easily grown. Many splendid colors.

Separate colors, each, Pkt. 25c.

Mixed, Pkt. 15c.

PINKS—See **Dianthus**

PINCUSHION FLOWER—See **Scabiosa**

POPPY*(a) Culture IV, (hp) VI, 1½-3'*

Gartford—Pastel mixture. Long stemmed. Very rich. A most unusual giant flowering strain. Pkt. 35c.

Iceland mixed—Excellent perennial for borders and rock gardens. Large colorful flowers from ferny foliage. Pkt. 15c.

Oriental Scarlet—Huge red blooms in early summer from perennial root. Useful for bold color. Pkt. 15c.

Shirley, mixed—The easily grown, lovely annual poppy. Many bright colors. Grows easily and self-sows.

POPPY, CALIFORNIA—See **Eschscholtzia**

POPPY, MEXICAN TULIP—See **Hunnemannia**

PORTULACA—Moss Rose*(a) Culture, III or IV, 6"*

Jewel—Huge crimson flowers. Much larger than old kinds. Pkt. 25c.

Single, mixed—Many brilliant colors.

Double, mixed—All double. Pkt. 15c.

POT MARIGOLD—See **Calendula**

RICINUS—See **Castor Bean**

SALVIA—Flowering Sage*(a) Culture I, 2-3'*

America or Globe of Fire—The well-known Scarlet Sage that is a blaze of vivid scarlet in summer. Pkt. 25c.

Blue Bedder—Deep medium blue. Slender plant for airy effect. Use to lighten up thick heavy plantings. Pkt. 50c.

SALPIGLOSSIS—Painted Tongue*(a) Culture III, 30"*

Mixed—Large petunia-like flowers of rich velvety colors, veined with gold.

SCABIOSA—Mourning Bride, Pincushion Flower*(a) Culture III or IV, 2'*

Blue Moon—Large double flowers of deep lavender blue. Pkt. 15c.

Peace—Round double flowers of pure white. Fine for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

Rosette—Beautiful deep rose flowers with salmon shadings. Pkt. 15c.

Imperial Giants, mixed—Large globe-shaped flowers in a wide range of red, white, coral, rose and blue. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—All colors of the old type.

SATIN FLOWER—See **Godetia**

SCARLET FLAX—See **Linum**

SCARLET SAGE—See **Salvia**

SCHIZANTHUS—Butterfly-Flower*(a) Culture II or IV, 1½'*

Mixed—Small flowers shaped like multi-colored butterflies. Delicate cut leaves. Free flowering. Pkt. 25c.

SEA LAVENDER—Statice*(a) Culture I, 2'*

Bonduelli—Bright yellow flowers. Useful when dried. Pkt. 20c.

Mixed—Small tubular flowers in branching spikes. Many colors. Pkt. 20c.

Suworowii—Bright rose flowers crowded on slender spikes. Pkt. 20c.

SPIDER PLANT—See **Cleome**

STRAW FLOWER—See **Everlasting Flowers**

SHASTA DAISY*(hp) Culture VI, 2'*

Alaska—Largest of the Shasta strains. Big, white flowers with yellow centers.

SNAP DRAGON—See **Antirrhinum**

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN—

Euphorbia

(a) Culture III, 2'

Bright green foliage edged with white. Effective for edging or contrast. Pkt. 15c.

STOCKS—Gilliflower

(a) Culture I or IV, 1-2'

Giant Imperial—Excellent double flowers on tall stems. Many bright colors. Pkt. 25c.

Beauty of Nice—Branching, with large double, fragrant flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Dwarf Ten Weeks—Low growing with strong spikes. Many fine colors.

SWEET PEAS

(a) Culture III, 3'

Early Spencer—Earliest of the many strains. Large colorful, fragrant blossoms. By variety or mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Late Spencer—Large fine flowers that flower in early summer. The standard ones for outdoor use. By colors or mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Margaret O'Brien—Salmon-coral diffused with an unusual luminous orange sheen. Pkt. 25c.

Ruffled Spencer—Wavy and ruffled petals give fine effect. Many fine colors or mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Perennial Sweet Pea—Large vine and large flowers. Useful on trellis or fence. Not fragrant. Blooms all season. New stems yearly. Pkt. 15c.

SWEET SULTAN

(a) Culture II or IV, 2½'

Mixed—Lovely colorful thistle shaped flowers. Easily grown.

SWEET WILLIAM—Dianthus Barbatu

(hp) Culture VI, 1½-2'

Double—Double flowers crown the heavy heads of many colors. Pkt. 15c.

Single—Lovely single pinks in large flat clusters. Fine for cutting.

THRIFT—See *Armeria*

TICKSEED—See *Calliopsis*

TITHONIA—Golden Flower of the Incas

(a) Culture I, 6'

Fireball—Single dahlia-like scarlet flowers on tall plants. Pkt. 15c.

TRITOMA—Red Hot Poker

(p) Culture VI, 3-4'

Pfitzer's Hybrids—Narrow tubular flower on tall spikes, orange red. Graceful grassy foliage. Not perennial under some conditions. Pkt. 15c.

VERBENA

(a) Culture I, 8"

Lavender Glory—Lavender with white eye. Large clusters. Fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

Mammoth White—Large heads of pure white. Useful for contrast. Fragrant. Pkt. 25c.

Scarlet—Flaming scarlet heads. Brilliant in beds. Pkt. 15c.

Blue Shades—Medium and dark blues in mammoth type. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—Huge flower clusters, all colors. Ideal for beds and borders. Pkt. 15c.

VINCA—Periwinkle

(a) Culture III, 15"

Mixed—Colorful starry flowers on glossy-leaved, bushy plants. Does well in shade. Pkt. 15c.

VIOLA—Tufted Pansies

(hp) Culture VI, 6'

Mixed—Miniature pansies from neat plants. Flower all season. Many showy colors mixed. Pkt. 20c.

WALLFLOWER

(a) Culture I or V, 1½'

Mixed—Blood-red and yellow flowers. Resemble single stocks. Early and fragrant.

WILD FLOWER MIXTURE

(a) Culture II or III ½-3'

Old fashioned flowers in a fine mixture for all season flowering. Sow thinly and enjoy continuous flowers and delightful surprises. These are not wild flowers of the fields but a selection of garden flowers that gives a "wild" garden look when planted in a border. A good way to get acquainted with some of the unusual kinds of garden flowers.

ZINNIA

(a) Culture I or II

Small Types, 12-18"

Black Ruby—Compact, round little flowers of a deep velvety maroon. Lilliput type. Pkt. 15c.

Red Riding Hood—Deep scarlet flowers 1" across. Free flowering. Fine border plant of Lilliput type.

Lilliput pastels—Lovely soft colors in the miniature strain. Fine for borders or small bouquets.

Linearis—Single daisy-like type with small flowers in orange colors. Pkt. 15c.

Mexicana—Single and double flowers in varied and variegated colors.

Navajo mixed—Resemble Gaillardias in shape. Many colors in showy mixture. Medium size plants and flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Pumila Sunshine Tints—Dwarf plants with medium flowers in a wide range of soft colors. Pkt. 15c.

Scabious Flowered—Medium size flowers on a semi-tall plant. Resembles Scabiosa in shape. Bright colors mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Tom Thumb mixed—Lilliput type flowers on a very dwarf plant. For low borders and miniature displays. Pkt. 15c.

Fantasy—Medium tall plants with medium size flowers having shaggy petals.

Melody (orchid lavender), **Star Dust** (golden), **White Light** (white), **Wild-fire** (scarlet), and **Mixed**. Pkt. 15c.

Large Types, 2-2½'

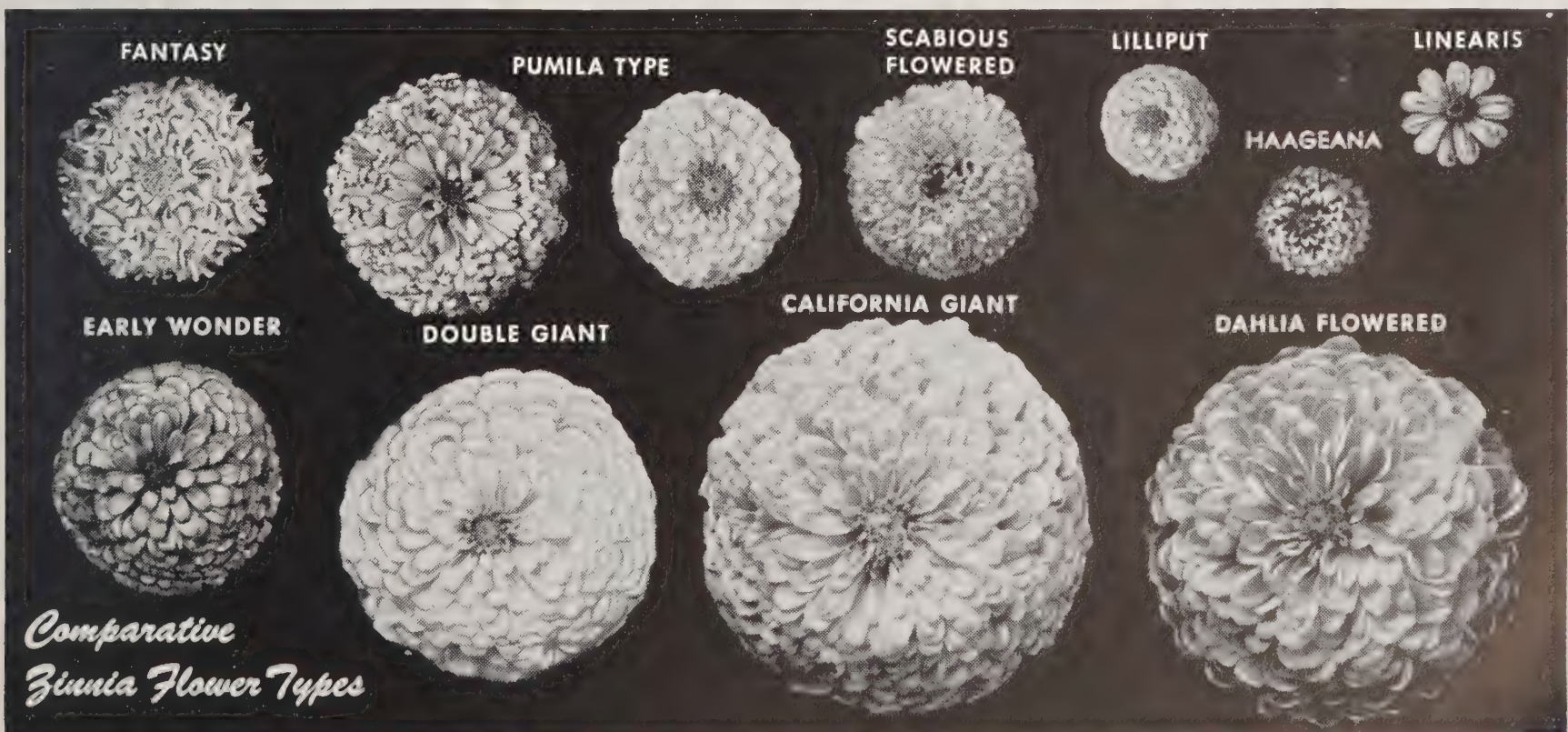
Crown of Gold—Lovely golden shades with deep golden base to the petals. A large type resembling California Giants. Pkt. 15c.

Super Crown of Gold Pastels—New, improved, with many pastel colors overlying the golden base. Pkt. 15c.

Dahlia Flowered mixed—Huge flowers in a bewildering range of bright and pastel colors. Pkt. 15c.

Giants of California, mixed—Mammoth flowers in many striking colors. Largest of all. Pkt. 15c.

Will Rogers—Dahlia type with deep scarlet color. A striking and popular variety. Pkt. 15c.



As every gardener knows, good seed alone can't make a successful garden. No matter how good the seed, it needs proper feeding. Like any living thing, it must be nourished.

As seedsmen, we do everything in our power to bring you the finest of seeds. We select seeds with the right heritage, with the inborn qualities that are needed to win out in the battle every growing thing must fight.

But once our good seed is in your hands, the rest is up to you! So—in your plans to get the best possible results from our good seed, consider carefully the information on plant feeding which we give you here.

Actually, plant feeding nowadays is a rather simple, easy job. While plants need many different elements of food for best growth, all these elements can be provided by one complete balanced plant food such as Vigoro. Without odor or muss, the modern balanced plant food takes care of all the usual plant needs of the garden—and does it inexpensively.

As to the questions of "How, when, where and why"—most of the information you need can be told in a few words. The basic routine of plant feeding for the home garden and lawn is this:

For LAWNS:

Follow these 3 steps . . .

1. Check to see that grass is dry!
2. Apply evenly 3 pounds of complete plant food per 100 feet of area, either with a spreader or by hand.
3. Soak the plant food into the ground immediately after applying.

If water is not available merely work the plant food off blades of grass with back of rake. NOTE: If plant food is applied early, before growth starts, steps 1 and 3 do not apply. Early thaws and spring rains work the plant food into the soil.

For FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, BERRIES . . .

Apply complete plant food at the rate of 4 pounds per 100 square feet of area before seeding or setting plants. For established perennials apply around plants or along both sides of row early in Spring and at six to eight week intervals.

For TREES . . .

Make a series of holes 12 to 18 inches deep with a 2" soil auger or a pointed stick under the drip of the branches. Figure the plant food need per tree by measuring diameter four feet from the ground and allowing 3 pounds of complete plant food

per inch of diameter. Fill holes with a mixture of half plant food and half soil or sand.

* * *

As to your choice of plant food: We recommend VIGORO because of its unexcelled balance and its long record of unfailing reliability.

Two more gardening aids by the makers of Vigoro

Gardeners in our area are getting a lot of help from two other gardening aids presented by Swift & Company, the makers of Vigoro.

These two gardening essentials are END-o-PEST and END-o-WEED. End-o-Pest provides all the protection most gardens need against chewing insects, sucking insects and fungus diseases. It comes ready to use in a dust gun applicator that's easy to refill with a refill cartridge. End-o-Pest is also available in large economical packages for use in standard dust guns. End-o-Weed is an improved selective lawn weed killer. It kills over 100 weeds, roots and all. And it is easy to apply with the new End-o-Weed Side Spray that applies diluted End-o-Weed to the side while you walk. No pumping . . . no wet feet. The Side Spray fits on an ordinary gallon glass jug. Ask us about these two great gardening aids. You'll find them a real help in making your gardening easier and more successful.



Year after year **VIGORO** develops humus in lawn soil



Vigoro helps develop vigorous root systems. Each year as part of the old roots decay, humus (organic matter) is formed in the soil—rich, fertile! Your soil becomes more capable of sustaining your lawn through all kinds of weather . . . a better storehouse for moisture and plant food.

What's more, the vigorous roots and the thick top growth that Vigoro helps produce actually tend to choke out weeds! For a lawn of lasting beauty, feed Vigoro regularly.



PLANT FOODS

Prices subject to market change

ADCO—Converts almost any none-woody vegetable waste, leaves, vines and weeds into real manure fully equal to the farmyard product in fertilizing power. Free from fowl odor, flies, weed-seeds, etc. 5 lb. pkg \$1.35; 20 lb. bag \$3.00.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—A chemical used to acidify neutral or alkaline soil to make it suitable for acid loving plants such as Rhododendrons and Azaleas. Causes Hydrangea plants to produce blue flowers instead of pink. 1 lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lb. 85c; 25 lb. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$5.10.

BOVETTE—An odorless natural organic food and soil improver for house and potted plants. Will not burn. 12 oz. can 39c.

BONE MEAL—Slow acting organic fertilizer. Valuable principally for the phosphorus and nitrogen it contains. Excellent for perennials, roses and other established plants. 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.70; 50 lbs. \$4.90; 100 lbs. \$5.95.

BOVUNG—Dried, weed free cow manure, clean and convenient to handle. Bovung is the natural plant food for lawns, flowers, house plants, shrubs, trees and vegetables. 5 lbs. 49c; 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$1.40; 50 lbs. \$2.45; 100 lbs. \$4.60.

FRUITONE—The remarkable hormone spray that stops pre-harvest drop of fruit. Sprayed on flowers of tomatoes it makes a high percentage of the crop SEEDLESS! Also beneficial on beans and on flowers.

HUMUS—One of the best soil conditioners. Makes soil more workable and helps it hold moisture. Not a substitute for fertilizer, but an excellent companion for it. In convenient sized packages.

HY-TROUS LIQUID FERTILIZER

A balanced fertilizer in liquid form. Use on lawns, house plants, annuals, perennials, roses, hedges, and all flowering shrubs. 3 oz. 25c; 8 oz. 59c; 16 oz. 99c; 32 oz. \$1.79; 1 gal. \$5.95.

LEGUME INOCULATION—Just as necessary for garden peas and beans, lima beans, sweet peas and lupines as for alfalfa, clover, etc. The nitrogen-gathering bacteria build up the soil, increase your yields. Inoculation is the cheapest form of crop insurance. Packages from the 15c garden size up to 5-bushel size.

LIME (Hydrated)—Used to improve soils and to correct acidity or sourness. Has many uses in the preparation of sprays, dusts and white wash. Finely powdered in convenient paper bags. 46 oz. 25c; 5 lb. 39c; 50 lb. 90c; 100 lb. \$1.75; 1 Ton \$32.00.

MILORGANITE—The ideal, organic fertilizer for lawns and gardens. Contains 6%

NEW LIFE FOR POTTED PLANTS, GARDEN FLOWERS & VEGETABLES

PLANTABBS put new life and vigor into all plants, both indoor and out. You can have beautiful ferns, geraniums, begonias, ivy, African violets, gardenias simply by feeding them PLANTABBS.

VEGETABLES, too, grow vigorously—produce big, early yields when given an extra boost by these PLANT FOOD tablets. Easy to use. Clean, white, odorless—will not burn tender plants. Results or money back. Four sizes—25c, 50c, \$1, \$3.50.



**Fulton's
PLANTABBS**

nitrogen. Spread on lawn for steady, growth without danger of burning. 25 lb. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$2.65; 100 lbs. \$4.25.

PEAT MOSS—Fine for garden mulch, as it conserves moisture. When incorporated in the soil, it promotes growth and supplies humus, which is very essential for growing plants. Fine winter protection for lawns; also as a mulch on strawberry, perennial beds, roses, evergreens, etc., 18 oz. pkg. 29c; 1½ bu. \$1.80; bag \$2.40; ½ bale \$3.20; bale \$5.20.

NITRATE OF SODA—A high nitrogen content, essential plant food. Stimulates growth. Especially good for lettuce, celery, cabbage and leaf growth vegetables. Use at the rate of 2 pounds per 100 square feet and cultivate into the soil. 1 lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$5.25.

RHODODENDRON and AZALEA FERTILIZER, 5 lb. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

SHEEP MANURE—Quick acting organic fertilizer. Economical and well balanced in essential elements. The perfect plant food for top dressing, mulching and soil conditioner. 5 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.75.

SUPERPHOSPHATE—Important element for growth. Apply to soil at the rate of 10 pounds per 100 square feet. 5 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 45c; 25 lbs. 90c; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.45; ton \$39.00.

FERTILIZER SPREADERS

14 inch, \$ 5.95	16 inch, \$9.95
24 inch, \$27.50	36 inch, \$34.65

Fully adjustable. Equally effective for fertilizing or for sowing grass seed.

VIGORO PRICES

100 lbs., \$4.50	10 lbs., \$0.90
50 lbs., 2.80	5 lbs., .50
25 lbs., 1.70	1 lb., .15



The largest selling specialty food in America—grated with top honors from the largest rose growers.

... at last, a real organic, no-filler fertilizer. **ESPECIALLY FOR ROSES!**

You can't feed roses a "good - for - everything" commercial food and get the color, size of bloom and stock you want! G & O Rose Food is specialized — a balanced combination of ORGANIC ingredients—selected for the particular "make-up" and sequence availability that roses need. TRY IT —and see what a difference it makes!

1 lb. 25c; 5 lb. 75c

"MILORGANIZE" for BETTER TURF

For steady, solid growth of your lawn, there's no better way than to "Milorganize."

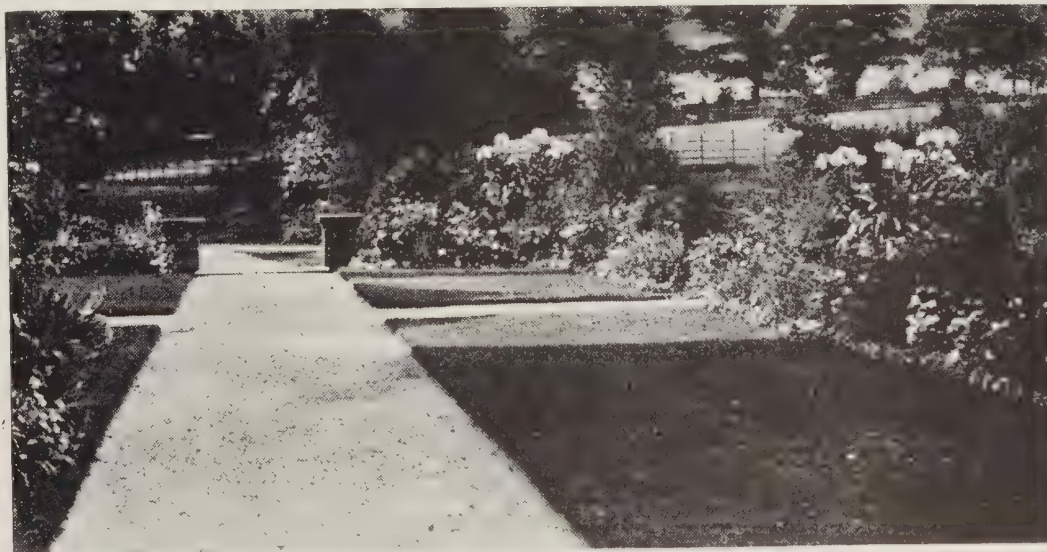
Milorganite is great for any part of the garden or lawn. But it is especially famous for its ability to keep lawn grasses growing STEADILY! No danger of burning, either—and it's very economical. 25

lbs., \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$2.65; 100 lbs. \$4.25.



MILORGANITE
IDEAL FERTILIZER

BRADLEY'S SEED STORE



GOLCO Plant Food

The ideal fertilizer for your lawn

An organic base complete fertilizer. Two pounds cover 100 square feet. Each application lasts from four to five months. 10 lbs. 95c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$4.75

(Larger quantities at proportionately lower prices.)

INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES

Prices subject to market change

ARSENATE OF LEAD—The standard insecticide for all leaf-eating insects on plants, shrubs and trees. For general use mix 2 tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water. 1 lb. 55c; 4 lb. bag \$1.75; 24 lbs. 35c per lb.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—One of the oldest and most widely used remedies for blights, mildew and other plant diseases. Mix 1 pound to 8 gallons of water for ordinary spraying. 1 lb. 40c; 4 lb. \$1.00; 24 lb. 24c per lb.

CHAPERONE—Liquid Dog Repellent for outdoor use on Evergreens, Trees and Shrubs. Also keeps dogs away from garbage cans. Introductory size 60c; large size \$1.25.

C O C S—Copper mildew spray for the control of leaf spots. A heavier concentrate than bordeaux and leaves no residue. 1 lb. 60c; 3 lbs. \$1.40.

CUTWORM BAIT—Spread throughout the garden to obtain complete control over cutworms, earwigs and sowbugs. A small quantity does a big job. 1 lb. 42c; 2½ lbs. 90c.



The modern, easy INSECT CONTROL

Your garden hose is your insecticide sprayer, when you use an **ARNOLD!** Just attach this highly efficient mixing and spraying device in place of your regular hosenozzle—turn on water and spray anywhere from 3 to 25 feet. Cartridges fit into chamber and dissolve slowly, as water passes thru, giving you the correct control solution. No pumping, no guesswork. Thousands in use nationally. Sprayer, Brass \$4.00; Chrome \$4.50; Cartridges 35c ea., 3 for \$1.00. (A product of the General Hose Spray Co., Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

CYANOGAS A DUST—Kills Ants, Ground-hogs, Rats and Woodchucks. Complete instructions with each package. 4 oz. pour-out can 39c; 1 lb. 98c; 5 lbs. \$3.75; 25 lbs. \$12.50.

CYANOGAS G FUMIGANT—Powerful and effective fumigant for greenhouses, mushroom houses and soil fumigation. 5 lb. \$3.75; 25 lb. \$12.50.

PEST EXTERMINATORS

TAT FORMULA

Contains ANTU

"One Lick Kills Rats"

A Tracking Bait

2 Baits, Feeding and Drinking

Ready to Use

Formula 83

4 oz. \$1.00 — Trial Size 35c

AERASOL BOMB—For flies, moths, roaches, household pests. A pressure dispenser which releases a fog-like mist which remains suspended in air up to two hours. Contains Pyrethrum and DDT. Will do 100 average size rooms. Refillable type \$3.96 (refills \$2.25); Throwaway type \$1.88; Midget (25 room capacity) 98c.

ANT BAIT—A jelly for outdoor use. Destroys garden ants. Each tube will destroy several hundred ant hills. 35c ea., 3 for \$1.00.

ANT TRAPS—For inside use. Destroys both sweet and grease eating ants. 25c ea., 4 for 89c.

DDT 10% NON-WETTABLE POWDER. For the control of lawn pests such as chinch bugs, ants, etc. Use 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft. 1 lb. 40c; 4 lbs. \$1.20.

DUPONT'S VEGETABLE GARDEN DUST—Contains new chemical (parzate). For cukes, melons, squash and all common garden

produce. Can be used up to the time vegetables are harvested. 1 lb. can \$1.15.

DUPONT'S FLORAL DUST—For the control of rust, bacterial leaf spot and rot on flowers, and brown and black rot, scab and blight on apples, peaches, pears and cherries. 1 lb. \$1.15.

DDT 50% WETTABLE POWDER. For certain vegetables. An effective spray against Jap Beetles. 1 lb. 60c; 3 lbs. \$1.40.

DDT 5% LIQUID FOR HOUSEHOLD USE. Bed bugs, silverfish, etc. 1 pt. 40c; 1 qt. 65c; 1 gal. \$2.25.

DX-DDT—The non-poisonous penetrating spray. For controlling Aphis, Leaf-hoppers, Caterpillars and small Beetles. With Rotenone. 1½ oz. 50c; 8 oz. \$1.75; 1 qt. \$5.25; 1 gal. \$13.50; 5 gals. \$55.00.

ENDOPEST—The new three-way garden control against chewing, sucking insects and fungus disease. Contains rotenone and sulphur. Gun type container. Complete 98c; extra cartridge 75c.

CARBAMATE—For the control of scab, brown rot, rust, etc., on fruit trees. 3 lbs. \$2.70; ½ lb. 75c.

FRUIT VEG. AND FLOWER DUST—Contains 3% DDT. Controls European corn borer, leafhoppers and various insects attacking fruit and flowers. 1 lb. 40c; 4 lbs. 85c.

GOOD-AIRE—New Aer-A-Sol space deodorant. Removes offensive odors from bathrooms, kitchens, sickrooms, etc. 3½ oz. 98c; 12 oz. \$1.89.

GRAFTING WAX—A high grade grafting wax that will exclude air and water, necessary for successful grafting. ¼ lb. 30c; ½ lb. 45c; 1 lb. 70c.

JAPANESE BEETLE BAIT—A liquid mixture of approved essential oils for Beetle Traps. Last longer than solid bait. Recommended by Department of Agriculture. 15c a bottle.

JAPANESE BEETLE TRAPS—Approved and scientifically designed trap, painted attractive yellow. Complete with bait holder, jar and 5 ft. trap hold. \$1.36.

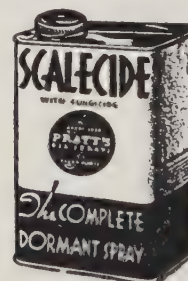
JAPIDEMIC. Milky disease spore dust. Kills the grub of the Jap beetle in the soil. An odorless powder containing the living spores of the organism which produces the milky disease of the grub.

Not Only the Right Insecticides But the Know-How, Too!

We offer a full range of insecticides and fungicides—plus the "know how" to get results from them. This catalog lists only a part of our very complete stocks. You'll find it's a mighty good idea to bring your insect control questions here—and to talk them over with us. We've had plenty of experience with the problems of this area—and we're always glad to share that experience with you.

BRADLEY'S SEED STORE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.



THE COMPLETE DORMANT SPRAY

Scalecide cleans up overwintering insects on fruit trees, shade trees, shrubs and evergreens. Spray before growth starts in Spring.. Qt. \$1.00; Gal. \$2.40...

Kill More Kinds of Insects

D-X Spray contains rotenone, pyrethrum and DDT for the best protection the garden has ever had. Spray flowers, fruits, and vegetables. Dilutes 1 to 400, economical. 1½ oz. 50c; 1/2 pint can \$1.75...



Each dead grub releases living spores of the disease producing organism.

Harmless to plants, human beings, and domestic animals. 1 lb. will treat 4000 sq. ft. of lawn. 1/2 lb. \$2.75; 1 lb. size \$5.00.

ANTI-BEETLE GRUB FORMULA—Kills Japanese Beetle Grubs in the soil, also Asiatic Beetle Grubs, Wire Worms, Cutworms, Sowbugs and excess Earthworms. Grub proofs the soil for a period of 5 years. Contains DDT and fertilizer. Use at the rate of 21 lbs. to each 1000 sq. ft. 10 lbs. \$1.60; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 50 lbs. \$7.00; 100 lbs. \$13.25.

KOLO FRUIT TREE DUST OR SPRAY—Contains sulphur plus DDT and lead arsenate. 1 lb. 55c; 3 lbs. \$1.35.

LIME SULPHUR, LIQUID CONCENTRATED—The perfect spray material for combating scale of all kinds. 1 qt. 60c; 1 gal. \$1.80; 5 gal. \$8.50.

LIME SULPHUR, DRY POWDER—1 lb. 45c; 5 lb. \$1.95; 12 1/2 lbs. \$2.50; 50 lbs. \$8.75; 25 lbs. \$4.75; 10 lbs. \$16.50.

LORO—A contact insecticide for greenhouse use. 1 pt. \$2.25; 1 gal. \$12.75

NICO-FUME POWDER—Greenhouse fumigant for control of numerous species of insects. Packed in pressure fumigator containers. 1/2 lb. 55c; 1 lb. 75c.

NO-CROW—Keeps away birds and animal pests. Mix with seed corn before planting. 1/2 pt. treats 1 bu. of seed corn. 1/2 pt. 50c; 1 pt. \$1.00; 1 qt. \$1.75.

PARIS GREEN—A familiar, widely used insecticide poison, usually applied as a spray or used in making poison baits. 1/4 lb. 15c; 1/2 lb. 30c; 1 lb. 55c.

POMO-GREEN—A green colored sulphur containing arsenate of lead and nicotine. Used as spray or dust against black spot and mildew on roses and for chewing and sucking insects on many other flavors. 1 lb. \$1.00.

PYROX WITH NICOTINE—An excellent combination spray of Copper Salts-Calcium Arsenate and Nicotine, for sucking and leaf-eating insects and fungous diseases. 20 oz. 58c; 5 lb. \$2.25.

ROTENONE DUST OR SPRAY—Rotenone 3/4 of 1%, dry power, non-poisonous to humans or animals. Excellent control for leaf-eating insects. Recommended for Mexican Bean Beetle, Cabbage Worms and Aphids. 1 lb. 45c; 4 lbs. \$1.00.

ROTENONE & COPPER—For control of insects and blight; 1 lb. 55c; 4 lbs. \$1.45.

SYNKLOR 50-W—New! A sure control for lawn ants, chinch bugs, Jap beetles, grasshoppers. 1/2 lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$1.45 per lb. 10 lbs. \$1.40 per lb.

SCALECIDE—Used since 1904 as a reliable, simple and economical spray for San Jose, Oyster Shell, Terrapin, Cottony Maple Scale, Pear Psylla, Red Mite, Aphis and many other scale and soft bodied sucking insects. Destroys many of the eggs and larvae of insects wintering over on trees. Not an emulsion but a "soluble or miscible" oil that mixes instantly with cold water and stays mixed 1 qt. \$1.00; 1 gal. \$2.40.

SEMESAN—Disinfectant for seeds, bulbs and certain plants. Controls damping off and certain other seed-borne diseases as a result of which there frequently occurs increased germination, invigorated growth and larger yields. 1/3 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 60c; 12 oz. \$2.10.

SEMESAN BEL—For use on potatoes. Dip, drain, dry and potatoes are ready for planting. Effectively controls seed-borne disease organisms as scab, etc. Germination is usually increased. Resultant crop is bigger and of better quality potatoes. 1 lb. treats 16 to 20 bushels. 2 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

SLUG SHOT—An old timer, but still a leader. Destroys many insects that prey upon house and garden plants, shrubs, trees, vines, potatoes, melons, cabbage, currants, vegetables and flowers. 1 lb. 40c; 5 lb. \$1.65.

SOAP, FISH OIL—An old fashioned remedy for sucking and scale insects. May be used as a spreader for other insecticides. 1/2 pt. 50c; 1 pt. 90c; 1 qt. \$1.60.

SPERGON GLADIOLI DUST—A DDT dust for corns before planting. Controls thrip and rot. 2 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

SULPHUR WETTABLE AND DUSTING—For the control of scab and other sulphur responding fungi. Wettable, 2 lbs. 45c; 4 lbs. 65c.

SUNCO SPRAY OIL—A miscible, self-emulsifying spray oil that kills scale, aphids, psylla, red mite, leaf-hopper and certain other insects that overlive winter on trees. Successfully used for the control of lacewing fly on rhododendrons. Will not injure plant. 1 gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$5.60.

TOBACCO DUST—Finely pulverized. Used for dusting to repel various insects, also for treating lawns to control Chinch Bugs. 20 oz. 29c; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

TREEKOTE—A pruning and grafting compound; also used for cavity filling. 1 pt. 50c; 1 qt. 70c; 1 gal. \$2.00.

VOLCK—An oil spray for the control of mealy bugs, scale insects white flies and red spider. 4 oz. 35c; 1 gal. \$3.25.

TRI-GEN FOR ROSES

TRI-GEN SPRAY—three way treatment for roses and most vegetable plants. Used and highly recommended by leading rosarians. Controls insects and fungus, assuring healthy, strong and vigorously blooming roses. E Kit \$1.35; A Kit \$2.25; B Kit \$6.00; C Kit \$9.00; D-Estate kit \$30.00.

Spray with BLACK LEAF 40



Aphids (plant lice), leafhoppers, leaf miners, mealy bugs, lace bugs, most thrips, young sucking bugs and similar insects can be controlled.

An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray effective on aphids. Full directions with package—A quick, sure, economical control for these insect pests.

Just a little spread on roosts kills poultry lice and feather mites.

1 oz. Bottle, 36c; 5 oz. \$1.05; 1 lb. \$2.42; 2 lb. \$4.15; 5 lb. can \$7.40.

HOW TO BEAT BUGS & BLIGHTS

on roses and other flowers—

USE DU PONT FLORAL DUST

You'll have more beautiful flowers when you use Floral Dust. Contains "Fermate" and sulfur for black spot, powdery mildew, rust, methoxychlor and rotenone for Japanese beetles, rose chafer, aphids, etc.

Available in 8-oz. dust gun—\$.79

1-lb. canister— 1.15

4-lb. canister— 3.50

on vegetables—

USE DU PONT VEGETABLE GARDEN DUST

Safe to use right up to harvest time. Contains methoxychlor and rotenone to control most insects. Contains Zinc Ethylene Bis-Dithiocarbamate for diseases such as early and late blight of tomatoes, potatoes. Safe on cucurbits for downy mildew.

Comes in 3 sizes—8-oz. dust gun—\$.79

1-lb. canister— 1.15

4-lb. canister— 3.50



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING

... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

the maker of **VIGORO** presents **EndoPest** 3 WAY GARDEN DEFENSE

Controls chewing and sucking insects and many fungus diseases... it's all the protection most gardens need!

Improved selective lawn weed killer. Kills over 100 weeds, roots and all. Easy to use with the new EndoWeed Side Spray.

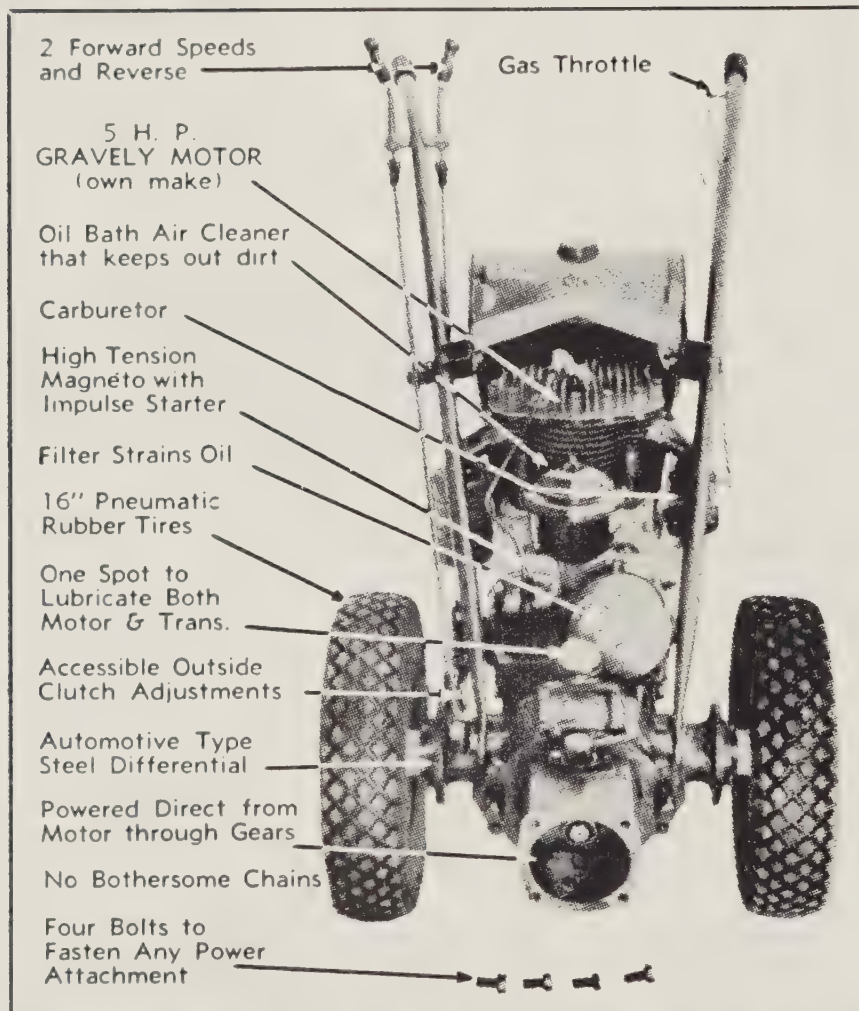
EndoWeed

The world's finest 5 h.p. garden tractor THE GRAVELEY

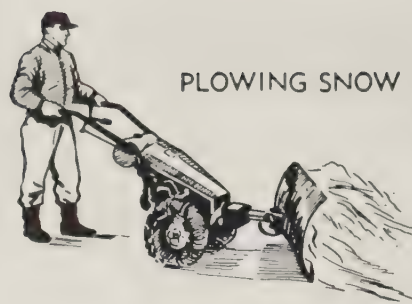
2 speeds forward and reverse. Lowest cost per horse power of any 2 wheeled tractor. \$309.25 plus state tax.

YOU GET ALL THIS IN A GRAVELEY

1. Preparing the soil for seeding or planting.
2. Furrowing and planting garden crops.
3. Cultivating.
4. Mowing hay or rough fields.
5. Making and keeping a beautiful lawn.
6. Spraying fruits and vegetables, shrubbery, shade trees and garden crops.
7. Odd jobs of hauling, or supplying power for belt work.
8. Keeping lawns and driveways free of snow, dirt and leaves.



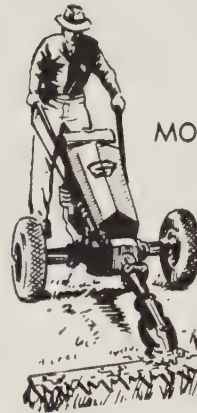
SNOW PLOW \$45; CULTIVATOR \$25; SICKLE BAR MOWER 42" \$81.75; ROTARY MOWER 30" \$140; TRANSPORTATION CART \$71; 50 GAL. SPRAYER \$306; ROLLER \$54.40; ROTARY PLOW \$65.



PLOWING SNOW



CULTIVATING



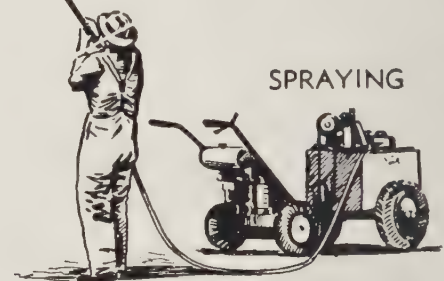
MOWING WEEDS



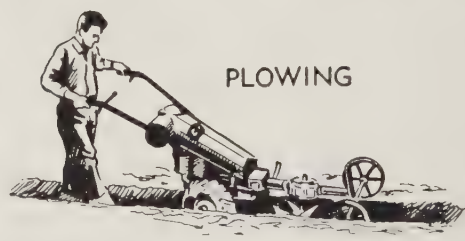
MOWING LAWNS



HAULING



SPRAYING



PLOWING



ROLLING

FASTER, SURER ROOTING for cuttings, seeds and bulbs

ROOTONE®

the plant hormone powder

Rootone stimulates the natural tendency of seeds, cuttings and bulbs to put out roots. Rooting is faster and heavier, resulting in bigger, earlier plants. Endorsed and used by leading growers everywhere.

Trial packet, 25c • 2-oz. package, \$1
1-lb. can, \$5

MORE TOMATOES!

FRUITONE®

Spray Fruitone at blossoming time and each plant will set more fruit and bear more big, meaty tomatoes. Spray Fruitone for bigger crops of beans and lima beans, too. The dollar package makes 25 gallons of spray.

2/5 oz. packet, 25c • 2-oz. package, \$1
12-oz. can, \$5

TRANSPLANT SAFELY

TRANSPLANTONE®

Transplantone reduces shock and wilt when seedlings and plants are moved. Stimulates root growth so that fewer seedlings die and more come to early, healthy maturity. Used to water plants, shrubs and trees, Transplantone encourages growth and bloom.

½ oz. packet, 25c • 3-oz. package, \$1
1-lb. can, \$4

WEED KILLERS

Our weed killer department, as usual, is keeping right up with the times. And that's saying a good deal, nowadays, when miraculous developments in weed killing are coming so fast. Ever since the new selective weed killers began to appear, we have kept in close touch with leading authorities on this work. Therefore, we **KNOW** the new weed killers thoroughly, and can safely advise you about their use.

2, 4-D for the farm

Careful tests by Agricultural Experiment Stations have proved that 2,4-D, properly used, is one of the greatest of all recent farm developments. Everywhere, farmers are getting amazing results.

Kill Lawn Weeds

WEEDONE®

the original 2,4-D weedkiller

Spray your lawn with Weedone. Grass is not affected, but dandelions, plantains and other noxious weeds curl, dry up and die. Weedone kills poison ivy, poison oak, bindweed and honeysuckle, too. Safe for people and pets. Does not corrode spray equipment.

Trial size can, 90c • Quart \$2.69
Gallon, \$6.89 • Larger sizes on request

SPOT-KILL

Lawn Weeds

WEEDUST

(TRADEMARK)

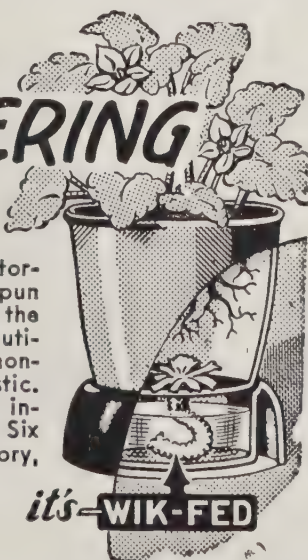
2,4-D in the ready-to-use can

Kill those here-and-there weeds in your lawn with Weedust—2,4-D in powder form. Just shake a pinch of Weedust directly on the weed from the can. No mixing or measuring or sprayer needed.

Large size can, 75c
Enough to kill 1,000 weeds

Self-WATERING

New scientific flower pot feeds moisture and plant food from storage base through spun glass wick direct to the roots. Strong, beautiful, non-warp, non-fade Styron plastic. Violets and other indoor plants thrive. Six pastel shades—ivory, pink, coral, yellow, green, lavender. 4" diameter. \$1.00 each.



it's **WIK-FED**

The NEW LOOK in Flower Pots

We can help any user to plan wisely in using 2,4-D. Just ask us!

Hammond's Weed Killer

Kills poison ivy or sumach as well as ordinary weeds. Use on walks, paths, tennis court and driveways for quick results. 1 qt. 70c; 1 gal. \$2.00; 5 gal. \$9.00. Mixes with 40 parts water.

ANTROL ANT TRAPS

Metal traps containing two types of material that attract and kill grease and sweet-eating ants. Each 15c



SNAROL

Cutworm Bait
Non-injurious to vegetation. Attracts and kills cutworms, snails, slugs, sowbugs, earwigs.

1 lb., 42c
2 1-2 lbs., 90c

HYPONEX PLANT FOOD



Grows bigger, better house plants, flowers, vegetables, lawns, and trees in poorest soil—even in sand, cinders or water. Results sure. Doesn't burn. Clean, odorless, soluble powder. 1 oz. makes 6 gallons.

	Retail
1 oz. pkt. (packed 72 to case)	10c
3 oz. can (packed 36 to case)	25c
7 oz. can (packed 24 to case)	50c
1 lb. can (packed 12 to case)	\$ 1.00
10 lb. drum, makes 1000 gals.	8.00
25 lb. drum, makes 2500 gals.	15.00
50 lb. drum, makes 5000 gals.	25.00
100 lb. drum, makes 10,000 gals.	40.00

stikit wicket

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF

the modern fencing



PROTECTS AND BEAUTIFIES

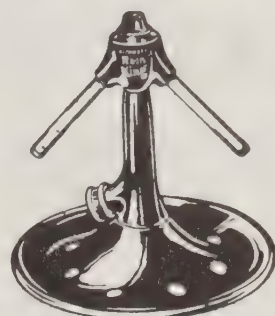
\$2.40
THE DOZEN

In cartons of two dozen (makes 24 feet of fence)

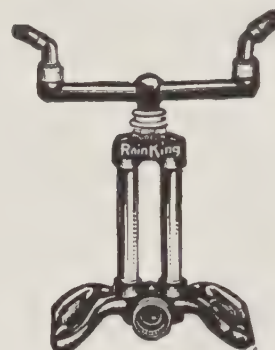
Easy to hammer into hard ground

21" High, 12" Wide, 1/4" steel enameled green

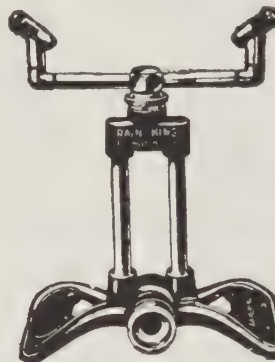
RAIN KING Sprinklers



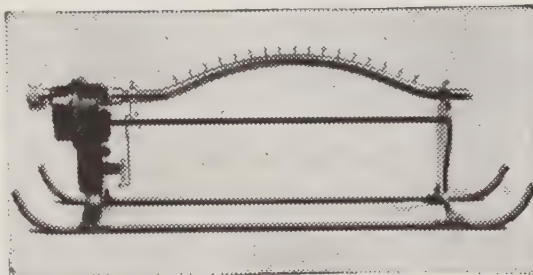
Model K—1 1/2" Size, \$7.25



Model H—1" Size, \$6.25



Model D—1" Size, \$5.25



Avon Sprinkler. A fan-type Sprinkler that will water a rectangular area 60 by 30 ft. All parts made of non-corrosive metal. Will operate on a minimum of 20 lbs. pressure. \$14.95.

GRO-QUICK ELECTRIC SEED BED HEATER

SEED UP IN 30 HRS. TRANSPLANT 2 WKS. SOONER!

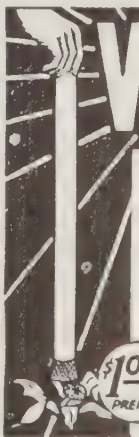
Soil cable for hotbeds, plant benches, cabinets, flats. 6 sizes (Free Cat.) J40A cable & thermo. for 1-sash \$6.75 S80A for double sash (36 sq. ft.) \$9.00



"SPOT WEED KILLER WORKS LIKE MAGIC"

Kill dandelions and other unsightly weeds without stooping or digging. Simply touch lightly with the capillary applicator of the 33" x 1" plastic WAND. Weighs 15 oz. when filled with 2,4D—the marvel weed-killing hormone. \$1. for the WEED-WAND.

Additional \$1. buys 48 fills of 2,4D WEED-WALLOP—enough to kill 100,000 weeds. Kills only the weeds you touch. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED



\$1.00 PREPAID

FARM and GARDEN TOOLS



STEEL GARDEN RAKES



Level Head Long Ferrule

RHLSC 14	14 Teeth	\$1.30 ea.
SC 14	14 Teeth	1.80 ea.
SC 16	16 Teeth	1.95 ea.

HAY FORKS



Regular 3-tine; tubular ferrules; bent handle; 13 inch oval tines

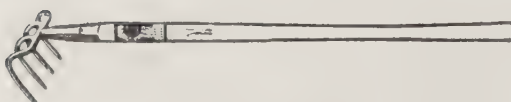
RHAB 34½	4½ ft. handle	1.94 ea.
RHAB 35½	5½ ft. handle	2.22 ea.

MANURE FORKS

Five-tine; tubular ferrules—13-inch tines

A54. long handle, 4 ft.	\$2.84
A5D. 32-inch bent D handle.	2.94
RHA6D. 32-inch bent D handle, 6-tine.	2.68
RHA5D. 32-inch bent D handle, 6-tine.	2.44

SPEEDY CULTIVATOR



Four teeth—4 1/3 ft. handle

4SC	\$2.12 ea.
SL3	1.88 ea.

SCYTHE SNATHS

No. 50. Ash Grass	\$3.25
No. 105. Bush Snaths	3.58

BUSH HOOKS

Earle Special, with 36-in. handle (3 lbs.)	\$3.50
Little Giant	4.00

SHOVELS

Razor Back—round or square point. long or short handle\$2.40

SPADES

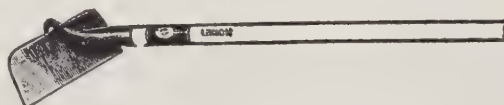
Razor Back—short handle\$2.40

FOUR-TINE SPADING FORK



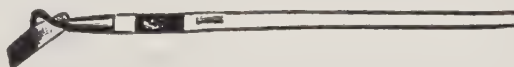
12-inch Tines; approximate width 7½ inches; 30-inch I. D. handle SALD \$2.28 ea. Heavy Duty SAHD\$2.68 ea.

MEADOW HOE



Long Socket Pattern; 2½ inches deep; 4 1/3-ft. handle
RHSG7 \$1.58

SQUARE TOP ONION HOE



4 1/3-ft. handle; blade width 7 inches; blade depth 1¾ inches.
No. STO7Each \$1.82

MEADOW HOE

4 1/3-ft. handle; blade width 8 inches; blade depth 2¾ inches.
No. SM8Each \$1.98

TURF EDGER (Flat Top)

4-ft. handle; blade 9 inches wide; 4¾ inches deep. TE or SL15Each \$1.88

POTATO HOOKS

Long ferrules—4 1/3-ft. handle; 7-inch tines; goose neck pattern
No. 5GN. 5 Tine True Temper. Each \$2.60

MORTAR HOES

Shank Pattern, 5½-ft. handle	
MR9-MM9	\$3.10
MR10-MM10	3.50

SCUFFLE HOE

(Push or Pull)

2½ inches deep; 8 inches wide; 5-ft. handle GSHEach \$2.60

WOODEN RAKES

No. 05. Hay Rake, 14 teeth	\$1.75
No. 39X. Lawn Rake, 28 teeth	1.90

GRASS HOOKS

Each, No. 389

PRUNERS

Seymour Smith Snap-Cut

No. 419—Snap-cut, 8 inch	\$2.50
No. 119—Snap-cut, 8 inch	2.25
No. 118—Ladies' 6 inch Snap-cut	1.75
No. 122—Clipper 8 inch	1.50
No. 151—Forged 9 inch	1.50
No. 45—Long handled	2.50
No. 48—Long handle	3.00
Porter—Long handle all steel	
No. 120, \$7.50; No. 2, \$8.50; No. 3, \$9.75	

POLE PRUNERS

No. 1312—Two 6 ft. jointed sections	\$5.00
No. 3-10—Ten ft. pole	4.50
No. 111—Pruner head only, 1" cap.	3.50

HEDGE SHEARS

Flame hardened blades, 8 in. blades, \$2.20, 9½ in. blade 2.45
Multi-power—Cutlery steel, serrated edge, rubber grips, shock absorbing bumpers. 9½ inch, No. 326..... 5.00

GRASS SHEARS



No. A157—Ezy-cut	\$1.95
No. 110—6"	1.20
No. 1—Doo Klips	1.95
Long handled Doo Klips	\$3.50
Sheep Shears—rubber grip	1.45
Grass Whips	1.79

GRASS SCYTHES

English Grass Scythe, 34"	\$5.25
Standard Grass Scythe	2.25
BUSH SCYTHE	2.25



MASTER HANDI-CART

Every gardener needs one!

With a Masters "Handi-Cart" garden work is really a pleasure. New and greater convenience for the 101 odd jobs around the home, garden, garage, yard. Built extra strong to stand overloading and abuse. Sturdily supported sheet metal body, solid steel axle, disc wheels, rubber tires. Perfect balance makes handling easy

No. 18S 3 cu. ft. capacity,	\$8.95 ea.
No. 20D, 3½ cu. ft. capacity with semi-pneumatic rubber-tired wheels.	\$13.95 ea.

LAWN ROLLERS

Dunham Waterweight
Plain Bearing Roller

No. 2. Diam., 14 in.; length 24 in.	Price: \$15.75.
No. 4. Diam., 18 in.; length 24 in.	Price: \$18.75.
No. 7. Diam., 24 in.; length 24 in.	Price: \$22.00.



BRADLEY'S SEED STORE, Providence, R. I.

LAWN SPRAYS GARDEN SPRAYS and DUSTERS

**POWERED BY YOUR
GARDEN HOSE!**

Hayes Jr. GARDEN SPRAY GUN

Full 3-gal. capacity. Delivers wet, fan-shaped spray in proper proportion, up, down, sideways. Special long-stream head for trees. Precision-built for years of service.

Hayes FERTL-RAIN

Fertilize while you water! Lift thumb to water, lower thumb over vent to apply liquid fertilizer, lawn moth control, weed killer. Holds equivalent of 15 gals. solution. No moving parts. Built to last!

\$2.45

Hayes SUDZIT CAR WASHER

Soaks, applies dirt-lifting suds, rinses, in one operation! For cars, porches, screens, etc. Includes enough detergent to wash 24 cars, applicator, sponge.

\$4.95

*Let Us Show
You These and
Other Famous
Hayes Products*

**HAYES-ETTE • HAYES SPRINKL-AIR
NOZZLE • HAYES HAN-D SPRAYER**

KNEE GUARDS



SPONGE RUBBER. Adjustable to fit, cupped to stay where placed. Price \$2.00.



Easy to Use . . . Efficient

SPRAYERS and DUSTERS

HUDSON "SIMPLEX" PERFECTION

The Higher the Pressure, the Tighter the Seal Simplest, safest, most dependable compression sprayer ever made. Cover seals from inside of tank . . . pressure provides positive leak-proof seal. Holds 4 gallons. All-welded tank. All-angle nozzle. Comfortable carrying strap with 2 1/2"x7 3/4" pad.

HUDSON CLIMAX. Same advanced design but with 3 1/2-gallon tank, regular straps, fixed angle nozzle.

HUDSON CLIMAX JR. Same as Climax except 2 3/4-gallon capacity.



Big Value at Low Cost

HUDSON Funnel-Top SPRAYERS

HUDSON LEADER. Premium quality materials and workmanship. Funnel-top for easy filling. Screw-type lock. Holds 3 1/2 gallons. Large, powerful pump. Valve locks open for continuous spraying.

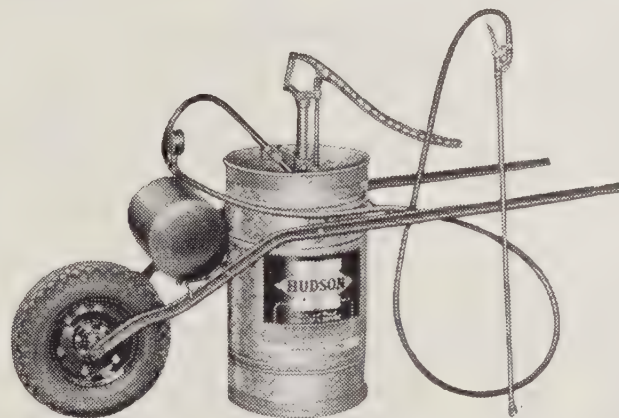
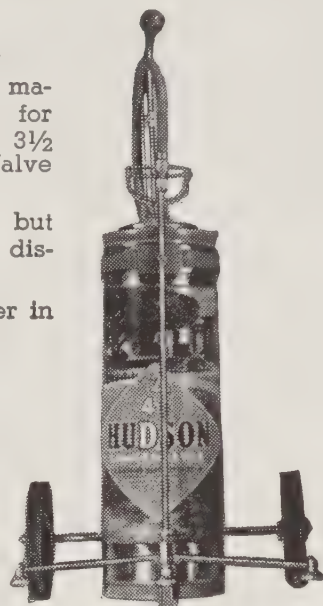
HUDSON BOOSTER. Similar to above but with cam-type lock, somewhat shorter discharge equipment.

HUDSON BUGWISER. Similar to Booster in 2 1/2 gallon capacity.

No Weeds—No Work

HUDSON 2, 4-D SPRAYER

Just fill tank with weed-killer solution—pump up—open valve—and push sprayer across lawn. Sprays 24-inch swath. Ideal for liquid fertilizer, too. Copper tank. Chemical-proof hose. Two models—3 1/2 and 2 1/2 gallons.

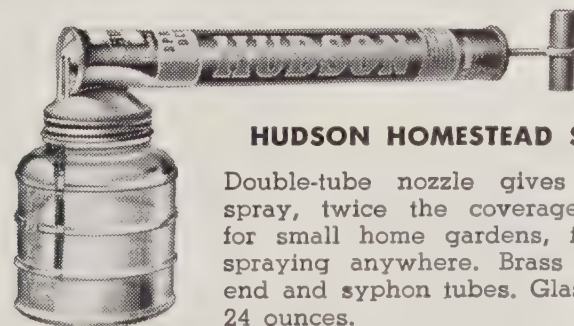
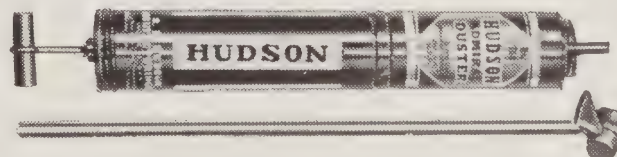


HUDSON Sunshine Porta-Sprayer

Compact, perfectly balanced, powerful sprayer. Provides 250 lbs. pressure. Use for all spraying work. 15 gallon tank . . . non-clogging agitator on strainer. With or without pressure tank . . . with pneumatic, cushion or steel wheel.

HUDSON ADMIRAL DUSTER

Large capacity, long reach, powerful blast. Directional nozzle. Discharges just a puff or a blast at will. Easy to fill. A "must" in every garden and home.



HUDSON HOMESTEAD SPRAYER

Double-tube nozzle gives twice the spray, twice the coverage. Excellent for small home gardens, for residual spraying anywhere. Brass cap, pump end and syphon tubes. Glass jar holds 24 ounces.

HUDSON CRITIC SPRAYER

A flick of the nozzle pin gives fine mist or wet residual spray. Glass jar holds 24 oz. Same principle also in HUDSON MERCURY with heavy tinplate container.



ASK US

about other sprayers for garden, home, farm, orchard and other uses.

GARDEN SUPPLIES

"EROSIONET"

Strong, open-mesh fabric used in making new lawns where protection of young grass is desirable. Will hold soil and prevent washing and loss of turf on steep banks. Also used for supporting sweet pea vines and shading cold-frames or perennial yd., 10 yd. strips or more 30c per linear yd., 100 yd. strips or more, 27c per linear yd.

CASA FLOWER HOLDERS

Pin Type. Heavy metal base prevents tipping. Needle-point solid brass pins closely arranged. Round, interlocking round, oblong. Individually cellophane wrapped. 15c to \$1.90.

GARDEN GLOVES

Garden Gloves—Protect your hands—wear gloves in your garden! So easy to wear, yet give you All-Leather **DIRTPROOF** protection. Durable, economical, washable. Sizes: Ladies' small, med., large; Men's small, med., large. \$2.40.

GARDEN HOSE

VISIT OUR STORE for our newest offerings. Garden hose is now available in good quality and quantity.

Ask about new, improved hose reels.

Hose nozzle. Solid brass. Extra heavy. Adjustable fine spray or full stream. \$1.10.

A complete line of lawn and garden sprinklers from 25 to 2,400 sq. ft. coverage. Priced from 90c to \$45.00.

HOSE COUPLING

Hose Coupling (Brass Clincher)—This easily attached, heavily plated connection grips the hose tightly. Leak proof. 1/2", 5/8", 3/4". 35c ea.

Hose Mender (Brass Clincher)—Easily and securely attached. 1/2", 5/8", 3/4". 15c ea.

LABELS

Pot or Garden Labels (Wooden)—Used for marking plants in pots or seed flats. Pointed.

	100	1000
4 in.	\$0.45	\$4.10
6 in. ....	.55	5.00
8 in.	1.20	10.60
12 in.	2.25	21.00

Wood Tree Labels, Wired. Painted wooden

Frost Can Hurt Plants

Place **HOTKAPS**—patented paper hot-houses—over seeds or plants. Protection from destructive **FROSTS, STORMS AND INSECTS**. Ripen crops 3 weeks earlier; increase yield 18% to 51% Easy to set. 25 **HOTKAPS** for 75c. 100 for \$2.97. 250 for \$4.97. Setter free.

HOTKAPS



Labels equipped with wires, for marking trees or shrubs; also used extensively for labeling dahlia tubers. 100 1000 3 1/2 x 5/8 in. 55c \$5.10

PLANT BANDS

Square bands will hold almost twice the number of plants as round pots of the same size. Facilitate handling when transplanting. 100 75c 2 in. 30 for 30c;

PLANT SUPPORTS

Evergreen, round, painted green, hard-wood garden and flower stakes. Doz. 100 1 1/2 ft. \$0.45 \$3.00

2 ft. ....	.60	4.00
3 ft.	1.25	9.50
4 ft.	1.85	13.00
5 ft.	2.25	17.00

Lots of 25 and over take the 100 rate.

Bamboo Stakes, dyed green. Ideal for house plants and flowers that require only light staking. Slender and inconspicuous.

	Doz.	100	1000
1 1/2 ft.	\$0.15	\$1.15	\$7.30
2 ft. ....	.20	1.35	9.60
3 ft. ....	.25	1.75	14.85
3 1/2 ft. ....	.36	2.00	16.90
4 ft. ....	.40	2.25	19.30

POTS AND SAUCERS

Standard Earthen Flower Pots. A wide range of sizes, from 2 1/2 in. to 12 in. diameter.

Earthen Flower Pot Saucers 3 in. to 12 in.

Neponset Green Vita Pots. Made of water-proofed paper. Excellent for growing seedlings or for packing plants for shipment. Nicely finished and long lasting. 2 1/4 in. to 6 in. diameter.

	Ea.	100	1000
2 in.	\$0.02	\$1.65	\$10.30
3 in. ....	.02	1.90	12.25
4 in. ....	.03	2.90	18.65
5 in. ....	.04	3.75	24.80

Rubber Saucers

Moist-Shur Plantings

No. 1—5 1/8" takes up to 6" pot \$0.25
No. 2—7 3/8" takes up to 8" pot50
No. 3—10 3/8" takes up to 12" pot 1.00
Unbreakable rubber saucers of a pottery red color.

TWIST-EMS

The handy plant tie

Strong, waterproof, dark-green sunfast, "invisible" tapes with wire reinforcing—protect stems, permanently support annuals, perennials, vines, shrubs and vegetables. Save time and money. Grand for arranging flowers, tying bouquets. Millions used. Buy today.

Box of 200 (4 in.) 25c.
Box of 100 (8 in. long) 25c.
Box of 100 (16 in. long) 50c.

SEED SOWERS

Cyclone Seed Sower—Will sow many acres per hour, any amount per acre. Does the work quickly and saves labor. Used for sowing clover, timothy, alfalfa, lespedeza, sudan grass, oats, wheat, or any other seed that is sown broadcast. Each \$5.00.

SOIL TESTING

Sudbury Soil-Test Kits. Provide a simple method of determining the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash contents and also the degree of acidity. No knowledge of chemistry is needed. These kits are used by Government departments, commercial growers, and thousands of home gardeners.

Trial size—Acidity	\$1.00
Home size, 20 tests	2.50
Jr. Professional, 50 tests	4.75
Horticultural model, 100 tests	12.50
DeLuxe model, 200 tests	22.50

TYING MATERIALS AND DEVICES

Raffia, Natural. A palm-fibre used for tying plants, bunching vegetables, weaving, and basketry. In braids (uneven weights) just as pulled from the bale, per lb. 50c.

WATERING DEVICES

Soil Soaker. Puts water right in the soil at the plant roots. Made of porous canvas. Attached to a garden hose it fills up and water seeps through its entire length, soaking directly into the soil. 12 ft. long, \$1.65; 18 ft., \$2.20; 30 ft., \$3.40; 50 ft., \$5.50.

Self-WATERING

New scientific flower pot feeds moisture and plant food from storage base through spun glass wick direct to the roots. Strong, beautiful, non-warp, non-fade Styron plastic. Violets and other indoor plants thrive. Six pastel shades—ivory, pink, coral, yellow, green, lavender. 4" diameter. \$1.00 each.

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The NEW LOOK in Flower Pots

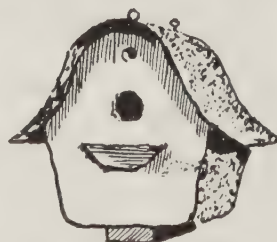
Wren Houses, Bluebird Houses, Suet and Seed Feeders



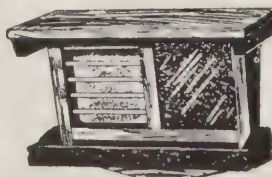
No. 1—\$2.72



No. 3—\$3.04



No. 10—\$1.62



No. 122—\$4.78



No. 124—\$4.92

For other models in bird houses and feeders, see the complete display at **BRADLEY'S SEED STORE.**

WILD BIRD FOOD

5 lb. bag 99c

SUET CAKES—

50c EACH



How? When?

HOME GARDENING GUIDE

Where? Why?

GLADIOLUS

Gladiolus are among the easiest of all flowers to grow. But while they stand neglect better than most plants, they also respond beautifully to proper treatment. So it is well to note these brief points: Soil should be well drained, sandy loam, preferably where no glads have been grown for the past 3 years. Cultivation to a depth of 18 inches is desirable. Full sun is best, although they do fairly well in partial shade. Glads may be set out as soon as frost is out of the ground, but extra-early planting gains little. A succession of plantings about ten days apart gives a long blooming season. Depth of planting should be no more than 4" in heavy soil and 5 to 6" in light, sandy soil. Space bulbs 3" apart in rows 18 to 30" apart. Be sure to eliminate air pockets under the bulbs. Place bulbs in a well worked trench in staggered or zig-zag row—and cover at first with about two inches of loam. When shoots begin to appear, work balance of loam into the trench. Watering is important. Glads need an abundance of moisture, especially after the plant is well developed.

DAHLIAS

Any reasonably careful gardener can grow dahlias easily and successfully. **Soil needs** of dahlias are no different than those of a good vegetable garden. Drainage and porosity are important. **Fertilizing** calls for nothing more than a good balanced commercial fertilizer. **Planting** is simple. Set stout stakes first. Plant the tuber in a hole 6 inches deep, with eye up, and neck near stake. Cover with just enough soil to hide the tuber. As the eye grows, keep filling in soil. **Culture.** Cultivate frequently for about the first 10 weeks. Do not cultivate when flowers are in bud or bloom. Allow only one main stalk to grow. When stalk is about 10 inches high, pinch out the center just above the 2nd pair of leaves. When buds appear, pinch out all except the central one. Also pinch out all new lateral shoots except the two nearest the main stalk. This helps produce large blooms on low, bushy plants and encourages long stems.

CANNAS

While cannas will tolerate cold soil, they usually do not start growing until hot

weather comes. If planted in round beds, you will need 37 plants for a 10 foot bed (18 plants on the outside, 12 in the second row, six for the third row and one in the center). A 7 foot bed will use 19 plants, with 12 plants on the outside row, six for the middle row and one plant in the center.

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS

These spectacular foliage plants are particularly valuable because they do well in shade. Start them in a mixture of half sand and half leaf mould at a temperature of over 70 degrees. When the roots are well-developed and the shoot is beginning to show, pot up in rich soil. Set out in the garden when weather is warm and settled. Elephant ears can be planted directly in soil out of doors, but the weather must be warm and settled, otherwise they rot.

LILIES

Even the swamp lilies will not tolerate wet feet; all must have perfect drainage. Yet they like a moist, cool soil. This means that liberal quantities of old well-decayed compost is almost essential for lilies.

CACTUS DAHLIA



DAHLIA

Formal Decorative

POMPON DAHLIAS



BRADLEY'S 1950 Bulb Prices

GLADIOLUS Large

No. 1 Bulbs

Bagdad — Beacon — Gold Dust — Golden Dream — Phyllis McQuiston — Picardy — Red Lightning — Rewi Fallu — Rosa Van Lime — Shirley Temple — Bit o' Heaven — Margaret Beaton — Snow Princess
3 for 30c, doz. 95c, 100 \$7.00

Dream Beauty — King Arthur — King Lear — Vagabond Prince
3 for 35c, doz. \$1.15, 100 \$8.00

New Europe — Stoplight — Blue Beauty — Corona

3 for 40c, doz. \$1.35, 100 \$10.00

DAHLIAS

California Idol — Dixies Wine Dot — Darcy Sainsbury — Evelyn Chandler — Jean Trimbee — Monarch of the East — Rose Glory — Town Topic — Selection of Miniatures
ea. 50c, doz. \$5.50

Boutellier ea. \$100, doz. \$10.50
Michigan White — Mrs. G. Le Selection of Pom Poms ea. 25c, doz. \$3.75

Special Collections

Pom Pom Assortment; Miniature Assortment; Catalog Name Assortment; National Named Assortment
From \$1.25 to \$3.00 per collection

LILIES

Regale ea. 40c, doz. \$4.50

CANNAS

King Humbert — Yellow King Humbert — President — Hungaria — Wintzers Colossal ea. 20c, doz. \$2.25

CALADIUM

Fancy leaved ea. 30c, doz. \$3.25
Elephants Ear ea. 25c, doz. \$2.75

TUBEROSES

Dwarf Double "The Pearl"
3 for 35c, 12 for \$1.15

AMARYLLIS

ea. 65c, 3 for \$1.75

BEGONIAS

(Top Size)

Tuberous rooted, single and double Camellia flowered in 7 separate colors.

ea. 40c, 3 for \$1.15, doz. \$4.50

BULBS AND TUBERS FOR SPRING PLANTING

Gladiolus

Bagdad—Smoky old rose, deeper at edge of throat, lighter in throat. 6 to 8 immense blooms open at one time.

Beacon—Clear bright scarlet, with large creamy throat blotch. 8 to 10 medium size florets, moderately ruffled.

Bit o' Heaven—Very nice orange with yellow throat. Opens 9 to 12 medium sized blooms on tall, straight spike.

Blue Beauty—Light blue, edges of petals lined with violet-blue. Throat somewhat lighter on upper petals.

Dream o' Beauty—Large rose red. A very popular shade. Tall strong grower.

Elizabeth the Queen—Clear mauve-ruffled flowers with dark lines in the throat. Large, fine form and opens 7 to 8 blooms at a time.

Ethel Cave-Cole—Light pink with deeper pink throat. Large, wide open florets. Fine propagator.

Golden Dream—Deep yellow. With receding florets. Distinctive.

Leading Lady—Cream white. Very large florets on tall spikes. Slightly ruffled.

King Lear—Clear deep reddish purple with silver line on edge of petals. Extremely large, heavily ruffled. Early.

Margaret Beaton—Huge snowy white florets with a very small vermilion-pink blotch deep in throat.

Margaret Fulton—A beautiful large flower of salmon pink. Blooms early.

New Europe—Vivid garnet red with small purple stripe in throat. Enormous florets, 10 open at one time.

Oregon Gold—A huge plant the size of Picardy. Flowers are a medium yellow with deeper throat.

Phyllis McQuiston—Large deep glowing shrimp pink shading a little lighter in throat; 5 or more open on long spike.

Picardy—Soft shrimp pink without flecking. Blotch of flesh pink shading to shrimp pink at edges. Very large.

Snow Princess—New fine white of good size and form. Many open blooms, perfectly placed. Stems never crook.

Stoplight—New brilliant red, lightly ruffled blooms, flat and wide open. Consistent performer and heat resistant.

Vagabond Prince—An unusual iridescent garnet brown color, lighter in upper throat and with small blotch of glowing flame scarlet on lip petal.

White Gold—Cream blending into gold throat. Very large. Extraordinary beauty.

LILIES

Few flowers provide such regal beauty as lilies, and few are as hardy. Let us suggest the varieties that will thrive best in your garden.

Cannas

King Humbert—(Orchard-flowering). Orange-scarlet with bright red markings; deep bronze foliage. 4 feet.

Yellow King Humbert—Beautiful yellow with red spots. 4 feet.

President—Immense bright red in large clusters. Green foliage. 4 feet.

Hungaria—Large dainty rose-pink, frequently edged cream. 4 feet.

Wintzer's Colossal—Largest flowering. Vivid, blazing scarlet. Green foliage.

Caladium

Fancy-Leaved—Rich ornamental leaves marked, veined and striped with white, pink and dark red.

Elephant's Ear—One of the largest ornamental plants for beds and borders. Huge green leaves give unusual effect.

Tuberoses

One of the most fragrant of all flowers. Tall spikes of white blooms.

Dahlias

(I.D. Informal Decorative. F.D. Formal Decorative)

Avalon—(F.D.) A fine garden variety. Profuse bloomer with rich large lemon-yellow blooms.

California Idol—(I.D.) A fine yellow with deep flowers. Heavy blooming with strong bush.

Dixie's Wine Dot—(I.D.) A beautiful variegated flower. White, speckled and splashed with wine red. Showy.

Jane Cowl—(I.D.) Lovely buff and old gold shading to a salmon center. One of the best for garden or cutting.

Jersey's Beauty—(F.D.) Glorious clear pink. One of the finest ever produced. Marvelous for bouquets.

Mrs. I. de Ver Warner—(F.D.) A beautiful orchid pink. Lovely large flowers on long strong stems.

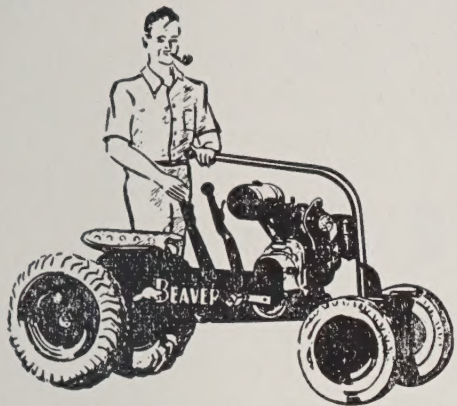
Thomas A. Edison—(F.D.) A fine large flower of a rich, royal purple. Outstanding.

White Wonder—(I.D.) Very sturdy. Has big shaggy blooms of sparkling whiteness.

Minature Dahlias—Lovely 3- to 4-in. blossoms just like the large ones in form and shape. All have good stems. A wide range of colors. Try them!

Pompon Dahlias—Charming "button" dahlias that require little care. Gorgeous cut flowers.

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The 4-wheel Garden Riding Tractor
with Farm Tractor "Punch"

Complete Line of Attachments:

38-inch side type sickle bar • 25-
inch lawn mower • snow plow and
grader • 8-inch moldboard plow •
800-lb. capacity dump trailer • cul-
tivator • disc harrow • hay rake
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**Assures All-Year, All-Purpose
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**For "MECHANIZED
INDEPENDENCE"
BUY the Sensational**

BEAVER

**BRADLEY'S
SEED STORE**

Providence, R. I.

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on the ☐ Beaver, ☐ Attachments.

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3 SPECIAL-PURPOSE AGRICO FERTILIZERS *Give Best Results!*

Each kind of plant needs its own
balanced nourishment—to grow
and flourish. Feed each one of
your plants the RIGHT KIND of
plantfood. Use Agrico Fertilizers,
specially made to provide the cor-
rect nourishment for the three
main types of growing things:



AGRICO FOR LAWNS, TREES and SHRUBS



Specially formulated from quick-acting and long-lasting materials,
to produce thicker, greener grass, with deeper roots to resist
hot weather and crowd out weeds. Economical—only 3 lbs. per
100 sq. ft. of lawn. Also promotes stronger, healthy tree and
shrub growth. 100 lbs. \$5.00; 50 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs.
80c, 5 lbs. 45c.

AGRICO FOR GARDENS

A different plant-food analysis that brings out
utmost bloom and color in flowers—produces
luscious, full-flavored vegetables richer in min-
erals and vitamins. Safe, odorless, easy to use.
Only 4 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. needed. 100 lbs.
\$4.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. 80c;
5 lbs. 45c.



AGRICO FOR BROADLEAF

EVERGREENS Specially made for the very exacting job of
properly feeding Rhododendrons, Azaleas and other acid-loving
plants. Supplies the right balance of all needed plant-foods and
builds up soil acidity essential for these valuable plant aristo-
crats. 100 lbs. \$5.75; 50 lbs. \$3.60; 25 lbs. \$2.20; 10 lbs. \$1.15.

AGRICO—the Complete Plant Food

In Convenient Sizes—Full Directions on Every Bag
Made only by The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CO.

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Prevent seed washouts, grow beautiful
lawns and terraces with one seeding by
using this open-mesh woven paper fabric
to hold seed and soil in place.

PARKER LAWN SWEEPER

Precision built. High tensile strength cast
aluminum alloy. Light weight. Easy to han-
dle, non-rusting. Resists the elements.

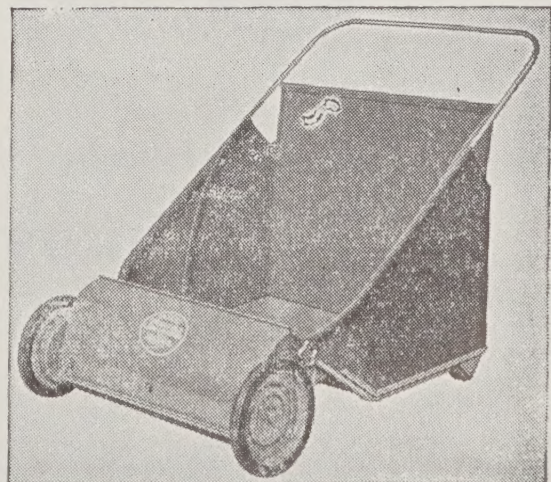
Five individual heavy Bassine brushes
assures economical upkeep, easy replace-
ment. Large canvas hopper; metal bottom.
Adjustable handle.

PARKERETTE MODEL

20-in. sweeping surface. Brushes 9-in.
diameter. Sweeping height up to 2½ in.
Semi-pneumatic tires. Hopper capacity 3½
bushels. Net wt. 34½ lbs. Shipping wt. 45
lbs. Price \$29.95.

SPRINGFIELD MODEL

28-in. sweeping surface. Brushes 9 in.
diameter. Sweeping height up to 2½ in.
Semi-pneumatic tires, 10.25 x 1.50. Hopper
capacity 5 bushels. Price \$46.00.



Your 1950 Garden Annual



BRADLEY'S GRASS SEED MIXTURES

for beautiful Rhode Island lawns

Just tell us about your lawn situation and conditions, and we'll supply the lawn seed that will give the best results for your particular lawn.

Golf Course Seed for Lawns

The finest seed mixture sold. Beautiful, permanent, smooth, uniform, rich green turf. Bent formula. 1 lb. 99c; 2 lbs. \$1.95; 5 lbs. \$4.83; 10 lbs. \$9.60; 100 lbs. \$93.00.

Roger Williams Park Mixture

The general standard in Rhode Island for permanent, weed free turf. 1 lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.28; 10 lbs. \$8.40; 100 lbs. \$81.00.

Fair Green

For banks and terraces, seaside and light sandy soils. Contains deep rooting grasses and white clover. 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.48; 5 lbs. \$3.68; 10 lbs. \$7.20; 100 lbs. \$69.00.

Davis Park

A competitive mixture containing white clover. Suitable for most any type of soil. More lasting than ordinary seed mixture in its price class. 1 lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.08; 5 lbs. \$2.63; 10 lbs. \$5.10; 100 lbs. \$48.00.

Grogreen

An old standby for patching up purposes and inexpensive lawns. Quick growing and lasting. 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 98c; 5 lbs. \$2.45; 10 lbs. \$4.70; 100 lbs. \$45.00.

Shady

Used in the shade only, contains no blue grass. Can be used with confidence and is not to be confused with shady mixture sold for less money. 1 lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.28; 10 lbs. \$8.40; 100 lbs. \$81.00.

Kingston College Special Mixture

A mixture consisting of R. I. bent, Chewings fescue and Kentucky blue grass. 1 lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$6.00; 10 lbs. \$11.50; 100 lbs. \$105.00.

Whether it's just the corner of the lawn, or a great airport to be seeded, BRADLEY'S is the authoritative, dependable source for good grass seed—and good advice.

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